VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Our Mr. J. M. High is in New York making extensive purchases for fall. Did you say it was a little early? The great secret of our success, as underselling all competitors and controlling so many styles and patterns, is that we are first in the

market, and get the pick of everything. Just now, we are closing out many Odds and Ends of all

classes of goods that are well worth investigation.

REMNANTS OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

AT ONE-FOURTH PRICE.

REMNANTS OF SILKS!

AT HALF PRICE

One lot of check Nainsook Remnants worth 12½c yard, Monday at 5c. Remnant Ginghams at half price.

2,000 yards short ends, all-wool French Challies worth 75c yard, as long as they last at 25c.

All of our light shades French Challies to go now at 37c.

French Batistes that were 35c, now 19c a yard.

Half-wool Pacific Challies worth 25c, Monday at 12½c a yard.

27-inch black China Silks, lovely goods, others ask \$1.25; our price 79c a yard.

29 shades of solid China Silks, regular 75c grade, Monday 50c yard. 3,000 yards White India Linen Remnants, at 5c yard, worth 15c. Buttermilk Toilet Soap, the best Soap in the market, Monday 10c

5,000 yards Batiscan Cord Suitings only 3 te a yard.

50 pieces Outing Flannels on sale Monday only at 5c yard.

24 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, best oil boiled, warranted perfeetly fast, reduced from 75c to 49c a yard.

Toile du Nord and A. F. C. Ginghams for Monday at 8½c a yard.

Cream Table Damask, worth 45c, special at 31c a yard.

All of our Scotch Zephyrs Ginghams, that were 25c, now 121c yard.

Another lot double-fold Irish Lawns, 121c yard. Odd lot Huck Towels, large size at 15c each.

The best 25c Towel in America.

Parasols, what we have left to go at almost your own price.

26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame, 98c each.

Our sales on Blazer Suits have been enormous. Tomorrow we offer

you a \$12.50 Navy Blue Serge suit at \$7.50. Ladies' Shirt Waists to go at 50c on the dollar.

See the lot of ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, offered at \$1 each.

Broken lots of Shoes to be sacrificed.

Ladies' hand-sewed Dongola kid button Boots, were \$5, now \$2.45.

Gents' Patent Leather Shoes, worth \$6, at \$2.75 a pair.

100 dozen Ladies' fast black, lisle thread Hose, Military and Richelieu rib, 39c, worth 50c.

125 dozen Misses' and Boys' light weight Summer Hose, 1x1 rib and plain, spliced heel, toe and knee, 25c, worth 40c.

150 dozen Ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and

reinforced toe, 331c, worth 50c. Gents' full Dress Shirts, embroidered bosoms, worth \$1.75, special

at 89c. "MOTHERS' FRIEND" Shirt Waists for boys, regular selling price \$1; our price 59c.

Dr. Rochambeau's Kaleidon Lotion for the complexion. The finest preparation of the kind ever made. Special price \$1.75 a bottle.

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES.

Special closing-out sale of odds and ends, in lengths, suitable for Rugs. Body Brussels Carpets at 90c a yard. Made and laid.

Tapestry Brussels, 70c. Made and laid.

Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets at 65c. Made and laid. Special prices made on Drapery work. First-class work guaranteed. Odd lots of Lace Curtains, 1, 2 and 3 pair lots, less than New York cost. 1 lot of Silk Stripe Curtains, worth \$7.50 to go at \$3.50 a pair.

50c Mattings to be closed at 35c. 40c Mattings to go at 25c at yard.

Whitehall, Broad and Hunter Sts.

WILL CONTINUE.

We have a few very fine H. & Co. decorated Dinner Sets that will be closed out this week. They must be sold at some price, and the highest bid gets them. This is an auction sale carried on in a private way, and the people will do well to visit our store this week, for we are go-ing to give some big bargains in fine Dinner Sets, fine Chamber Sets, fine Tin Sets, Library Lamps, Sets, me 1 in Sets, Library Lamps, Stand Lamps, Hall Lamps, Peather Dusters, Tinware, Hearth Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Counter Brushes, Baskets of all kinds and sizes, Bird Cages, Blue Steel Ware, fancy Cups and Saucers, fancy Mugs, etc.

The biggest line of Glass Pitchers, China Pitchers, English Granite Pitchers, C. C. Pitchers, White China Pitchers, Flemish Pitchers, Royal Flemish Pitchers. These Pitchers are going to be sold this week at some price, so come and

This is a little out of season for Toys, but we have a large let on hand and the court says they must be sold, so you may get just what you want in this line at your own

Our wholesale line is not as com-plete as it might be, but the mer-chants would do well to call and see our stock; as we are determined to close out this line this week.

H. F. GOLIGHTLY, Receiver.

It is customary nowadays for gentlemen to have their CLOTH ING made to order.

I am well prepared to do your work in first-class style at

In fact, for the next few weeks will sell the choicest Suitings at COST. This is done to reduce my summer stock. Call and see me.

THE CLOTHIER,

No. 8 East Alabama St.

CHAS. O. TYNER, FINE DRUGS

Carfully Compounded

Patent Medicines and Sun dries at Popular Prices,

PROGRESS. ENTERPRISE.



PLAIN, AMERICAN ONE-PRICE FIGURES.

Two of our buyers are in New York City. They have gone early to obtain Fall Goods direct from the manufacturers. THE FAIR wants the choice of the best things and wants the best things at unusually low prices for you.

Silk Mitts at 15c pair.

Dress Ginghams at 5c.

Fine French Ginghams that were 35c yard, at 15c yard. Remnants of Silks and Grenadines at half price. Irish Lawns, 40 inches wide, 121/2, excellent for fine Shirt Waists.

Turkish Bath Towels, large, 10c each. Fine black plain and stripe Lawns, best warranted fast black, 10c yard.

Ladies' Waists at 33c.

Boys' Shirt Waists at 12 1/2c. Fine French Percale Waists for boys at 49c. 2 lots of Mull and Lace Jabots, 50c and 74c.

White Pearl Buttons, good sizes, at 10c dozen:

Cuticura Soap at 10c. Fine Leather Pocketbooks, some worth \$1, at 25c.

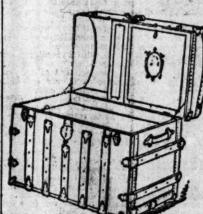
Fine 121/2c Batiste at 10c. Light shades Bedford Cords, 8c, former price 121/c.

Checked Nainsooks 7c, former price 10c. Regular made misses' Hose, Hermsdorf fast black, 15c pair, worth 25c.

Ladies' fast black seamless Hose at 13c pair. Men's half Hose, fast black, seamless, 121/2c.

The new broad-rimmed Sailor, in white and colors at 25c. 15 per cent discount on all Trimmed Hats. Choice of fine 50 and 75c Flowers at 25c. New navy blue and white fine Milan Sailors. Fruit Jars-Mason's patent-9c each. New Cups and Saucers at 50c set. Large white granite Water Pitchers at 25c. Large regular 50c Berry Bowls at 25c. Large Bowls and Pitchers at 98c.

New Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at \$0.98, complete set: Great sale of Crockery, Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers all this week. Window Shades at 33c, complete with fixtures.



For the next ten days we offer a special discount of 15 per cent

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS

and Tourist Outfits. Call and satisfy yourself at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 and 94 Whitehall.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN

CARRIAGESI



Landaus, Victorisa PHAETONS. IDSOMEST STOCK IN THE CITY

SMITH. Wheat Street.

P. D. WILSON, See

THE GUIMARIN - ENGLES CO. STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, PLUMBING AND REPAIRS CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.

13 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA GA

TELEPHONE 469:

MRS. W. H. FELTON

senter of the first town of the control of the cont

Writes of Southern Women Before and

Since the War,

Which Revolutionized Everythine.

Matrimony Was the Goal of Woman's Existence Forty Years Ago—But They Do Not Think That Way Now.

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In ante-bellum times the women of the bouth epitomized the opinion of Lord Lythton, who declared, "A woman's noblest string in the first that we work of the south of t

male mind has found its sphere in a reportorial capacity. Maude Andrews (Mrs.
Ohl) is a brilliant specimen of the old regime, converted by the alchemy of industry and perseverance into a superb type of
southern journalistic capacity and genius.

Ladies now attend medical colleges, become trained nurses and practice physic in
all the large southern cities. Mrs. Barrett, wife of a distinguished minister in Atlanta, is leading out on this line, illustrating her fitness for such work by overlooking a large class of well equipped woman
devoted to the profession. As trustee or
general supervisor of these classes in medicine, she is bestowing dignity and winning
golden words of approval and appreciation.

Mrs. W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, is the honored president of woman's temperance or
ganizations in Georgia. The wife
of a wealthy mill owner, with abundant
means at command, she gives her entire
and devoted attention to the temperance
work of the state. In Savannah there are
already fifteen enterprises, mostly humane
institutions, conducted entirely by women.

The Telfair disters endowed and presented
a magnificent art gallery to the city, as well
as a splendid home for the female sex, into
which good character is the only requisite
for entrance, and to which gift they added
a magnificent park and other real estate
donations about the city. Perhaps the most
striking Telfair benefaction is the gift of a
large sum to endow a stupendous church
building, by which their memory is tenderly
enshrined in the hearts of a large worshiping congregation.

There has been a quiet revolution pro-

building, by which their memory is tenderly enabrined in the hearts of a large worshiping congregation.

There has been a quiet revolution progressing for a decade, and southern women are become the most active agents in missionary work to the several religious denominations. There is still nominal adherence to tradition and sentiment in the matter of woman's appearance in the churches, but the strongest advocate in Georgia of restriction on this line received a Waterloo defeat in his own church a few days agoproving "the world do move."

The southern Baptist convention met in Atlanta, with about three thousand delegates and visiting laymen and sisters. The women came from far and near to conduct their own missionary meeting, count up the money they raised and make a report of their annual work. In deference to the fogy notions of their principal Atlanta preacher, they met in the church of another denomination than the Baptist, and forbade the entrance of a single Baptist preacher or lany other male representative. Sparing the antiquated theologian the hearing of their numerous speaking attempts, he wisely shut his eyes and ears and kept "silence," as his own role in the perplexing situation. Having thundered "silence" from his own pulpit repeatedly, there is pathetic significance in his present collapsed condition. He finds he has wasted breath and strength in "boo-ing" at a small calf, only to find the full grown herd trampling him under their feet, in their zeal and haste to do what their several churches had bidden them to do, and which he had peremptorily forbidden.

The Columbian exposition will enthrone

Marshallville, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—
Up to this date Marshallville alone has shipped to northern markets seventy-five full cars of peaches.

Forty-five cars, 500 crates each, is the record for the present week, although rain has greatly interfered with gathering. It has rained every day for two weeks, the humidity of the air is very great, yet the peach is wonderfully preserved.

Georgia soil must be peculiarly fitted to the peach; gathering necessarily the past week has been done during the rain and yet no complaint from rotting has been heard. The red sand of southwest Georgia is certainly adapted to their growth.

Wagons by the hundred covered like a North Carolina tobacco wagon to guard against rain, each on springs, constantly fill the road, ten or twenty refigerator cars being filled with six tons of ice each, forty drummers from northern markets, meeting the wagons as they arrive and branding to various points north, the arrival and departure of special trains for fruit, all constitute a busy scene.

The School Faculty of Villa Rica.

Villa Rica, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the high school here have elected the following faculty for the ensuing year: Professor J. R. Lin, principal high school department; Miss Sallie V. Mitchell, primary department.

The New Principal.

Acello, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—
seeting of the board of trustees of niticello Academy Company yesterrofessor Oscar L. Kelly, of Atras elected principal of that instituthe next term, out of forty ap-

COOLING DRINKS.

Hot Weather Beverages for the Summer Sickroom.

A GOOD TRAINING SCHOOL NURSE

Gives Her Recipes for Fruit Sodas, the Best Koumiss, Punches, Syrups, Wheys, Grain Waters, Tees.

For Strawberry Soda-Remove the stems and pick over one quart of strawberries. Wash them under a stream of water in a cullender, genity, so that they may not be crushed. Put them into a double boller with half their bulk of sugar and heat for an hour or more until the betries are soft. Then put them all into a jelly bag and drain until the fulce has completely conced cut. It will require two or more hours. Do, not squeeze them. Fut the fulce into a succepan and return to the fire, heat it to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit and keep at that temperature for one hour. It a thermometer is not at hand heat the juice until it steams a little but do not let it boul, for the flavor is not nearly so delicate with the high temperature. Then can or bottle for future use. If the bottle be scalded and sharefully scaled as for preserved fruits the juice will keep indednitely.

The length of time it remains at 200 degrees Fahrenheit is important, as it is a process of sterilization which takes place and the temperature must be maintained for a given time or this will not be accomplished. The condition of the bottle also must be carefully looked to, at the thorough cleaning and scalding is for the purpose of rendering it sterile. This will not be accomplished. The condition of one-half yuce to one-half water.

To use, dilute the juice with cool water (not leed water) or sods water in the proportion of one-half yuce to one-half water.

For Grape Soda.—Grapes may be treated in exactly the same manner as strawberries except that to every quart of fruit the juice of twa lennous be added and one cup of water.

For Corange Soda.—The orange should be peeled and the seeds removed, and then reated in the same way as strawberries except that to every quart of fruit the juice of twa lennous be added and one cup of water.

For Corange Soda.—The orange should be peeled and the seeds removed, and then reated in the same way as strawberries except that for full, such as raspberries, pericots, peaches, cranberries, apples, etc., may be

may also be made by boiling two tablespoons of pearl barley in a quart of water for one hour.

For a rice water pick over and wash a tablespoon of rice; put it into a granite sancepan with a quart of boiling water. Simmer two hours, when the rice will be softened and partially dissolved. Strain through a fine wire strainer into a bowl or pitcher; add a salt-spoon of sait and serve.

A Boiled Lemonade.

One lemon, one and one-half tablespoonfuls sugar, one cup boiling water.

Wash and wipe the lemon, cut a very thin slice from the middle and squeeze the rest into a bowl; put in the sugar, pour on the water boiling and strain it. When cold serve in a tumbler with the slice of lemon floating on top. Lemonade has a better flavor when made with boiling water, though it can be made with boiling water. A few reapberries or strawberries may be put in instead of the slice of Jemona-or it may be colored pink with grane felly and served with a straw.

Warm one cup of milk to a little more than blood heat, or 100 degrees Pahrenhelt, then pour in one cup of sherry wine. The acid and alcohol of the wine will coagulate the albument. Strain and serve either warm or cold. Do not squeeze the curd through the strainer, but let it deep the curd through the strainer, but let it deep the curd through the strainer, but let it deep to make the whey quickly, heat the milk to the boiling point before adding the wine.

Sweet Wine Whey with Rennet.

One plut of milk heated to 100 degrees Pahranhet, I teaspoonful of prepared rennet, two tablespoonfuls of wine. Stir the rennet and the wine into the milk quickly, so that the wine may not curdle the milk in blotches. Let it stand in a warm place (on the stove hearth, for instance) for half an hour and then strain. This whey is excellent for children with delicate digestion who need a little atimulant. It is very good also as a drink for invalids at any time. Whey is the water of milk with the sugar and various saits in solution. The sugar furnishes some nutriment and the saits supply valuables mineral matter for the needs of the body.

MARY C. BOLAND,

Suparintendent Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurse.

ing at 4 p. m.
Merritts Avenue M. E. church south—Rev.
Isaac S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Freaching at 11
a. m. and 3 p. m. by Rev. P. A. Heard, Sunday
school at 9:30 a. m.
Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt.
Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m.
Bishop O. P. Fitzgeraid and at 3 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Contro (F 1rth) Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair at: (48 J. M. Brittain, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 1. ... by Dr. I. T. Tichenor and at bp. m. by the pas-or. Sunday school at 9:20 a. m.

West Hunter Mission (Contral Baptist Church) corner West Hunter street and Mayson and Turner aveaucs.—Sunday school at 9 a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Brittin.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Hunter and Man-

ber avenues.—Sunday school at 9 a. m. and preach ing at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Brittin.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. E. L. Siak, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

East Atlanta Baptist church, corner Bradley, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street, Rev. E. L. Wood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Fourth street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 8 p. m. by Rev. Ashby Jones. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN. First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor, Divine services at;ii a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortrets street.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., and services at 3 p. m. near Hulsey's depot.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 5 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school will meet at 9:33 a. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 7:30. Regular services at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sunday school at 9:35 a. m.

St. Philip's church, Hunter and Washington street. Morning service and hely communion at 1:20. Regular services, will officiate. Sunday school at 9:35 a. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street—Children's service with Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Evening service at 8 p. m.

CONGEBGATIONAL

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D. pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 7 p. m.

UNITARIAN,
Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. W. H. Glover. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Church of Christ, No. 42% North Broad stree Divine service and Sabbath school at 10:30 a. m SPIRITUALISTS. The First Spiritual Society, of Atlanta, Ga., will meet in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp. Lecture by Mr. A. C. Ladd.

Poor girl! Fold her hands, cross her feet, Leave her to her slumber sweet; She hath earned it well. Every day for many years Cause had she for bitter tears, And they daily fell.

See the hollows in her cheek, Marks of woe she could not speak; See her sunken eye; Worn and wasted is her frame, None too soon her slumber came, Touch her tenderly.

Hard as iron was her fate, Life for her was desolate, Full of yearnings valn; Sympathy and loving care Fell not to poor Mary's share; Wake her not again.

· All she trusted faithless proved, Every creature that she loved Shortly changed, or died. Good it is for her to rest, Seldom, sure, was human breast More severely tried.

Often has she slept before, Dreaming woe was hers no more— Life and sorrow past; But from such delusive sleep Evermore she woke to weep— Peace is hers at last.

Peace is all.

Poor girl!

True and tender-hearted one;

Hard it was that death alone

Comfort had for her.

Fold her hands, cross her feet,

Lay her, robed all white and sweet,

In the sepulcher.

—AUGUSTA MOORE.

One of the first lessons of a child at the table should be to take liquids noiselessifrom the side of the spoon, writes Elizabet Robinson Scovil in the February Ladles Robinson Scovil in the February Ladles' Home Journal. This does not seem to be an easy accomplishment, judging from the small number of persons who possess it. Another should be to keep the lips closed when eating solids, to avoid the disagreable noise that sometimes accompanies the action. Bread to be eaten with soup or milk should be laid at the left of the plate, and broken with one hand only. Meat must be finely cut and eaten slowly; vegetable food requires even more mastification than meat as it must be thoroughly mixed with the saliva to insure proper digestion. It is better to help children to small quantities and to replenish the plate than to give too large a portion at once. When there is a decided dislike to any article of food only a mouthful or two should be given at one time.



Drink "Original Budweiser" Bottled Beer. It is the best. Sold by all first-class dealers in beer, wines and liquors. Potts & Potts, wholesale agents, No. 32 Peachtree street.



Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are per



SPECIALIST

URETHRA STRICTURE sends

cured without any Cutting or Causties or ruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Send to in stamps for perfect question

DR. W. W. BOWES, 31/4 Marietta St., Atlanta, G Bile Beans Small

Positively cure Sick-headache, Consti-pation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Colds and General debility. 40 to the bottle. Sugar costed. Easy to take. Do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. Bold by druggists. Price 25c. Reliable and economical. Sample dose free.

J. F. Smith & Co., 255 Greenwich St., N. V. july 10-sun wky N B M

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use shousands of cases of the worshind and of long standing have been cured, indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that will send two normal reas, with a VALVABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.

E. A. Slocum, M. C.: 161 PearlSt., N. T.

MANHOOD RESTORED.



MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S.,
258 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, I.L.
FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., BY
Chas. C. Tyner, Druggist, Marietta & Broad Sta.
E. L. Palmer, Druggist, 18 Kimball House.
E-ly-o r B.



Shameful Confession

It is a shameful confession to make that many people are willing to use adulterated articles because they are cheaper, and in doing so, often subjecting themselves to injurious effects, for it must not be supposed that those who are willing, at the cost of reputation and for the purpose of gain, to impose adulterated goods upon the public, would hesitate to use injurious adulterants.

Dr. Price has an established reputation for manufacturing good and pure articles, and his Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc., are the most perfect made.

HALE-MAU-MAU.

THE LARGE VOLCANO OF KILAUEA

Beautiful Tropical Village, unles, Captain Cook's Burial Place, Etc.



The Thetis made this the objective point of the survey of the cable route which I described in my last letter. It is situated on the island of Hawaii, pleasant little bay

vessels, Before the town, about mile away, is a fringe of islands covered a mile away, is a fringe of islands covered with tropical plants and cocoanut palms. Cocoanut island is the one on the right in the picture given here. Standing in the cool shade of he lofty cocoanut palms we have a beautiful panoramic view of the eastern part of the island. Across the smooth surface of the bay is the willage of Hilo (Hee-lo) almost hidden with the property of the long the long transport of the long the long transport of the long the long transport of the long tr with luxuriant tropical foliage. The long sweeping line of beach curves gracefully the south and the surf beats upon it

can spare time, without seeing the volcano of Kilanea. It is part of the great Mama Los, where the column of smoke is seen trising always.

The following account of the crister is extracted from Miss Isabella Bird's book, and is probably the best descriptive effortever made. But it is attempting to describe the indescribable. Of her visit in "We ink of a volcano as a cone. This Kilanea is a different thing. The abyse, which really is at a height of about four thousand feet on the flank of Mauna Los, has the appearance of a great pit on a rolling plain. But sach a pit! It is mise miles in circumference, and its lowest area, which not long ago fell about three hundred feet, just as ice on a pond falls when the water below it is withdrawn, covers six square miles. The depth of the crater varies from eight to eleven hundred feet in different years, according as he molten sea below is at flood or ebb. Signs of volcanic activity are present more or less throughout its whole depth, and for some distance round its margin, in the form or steam eracks, jets of sulphurous vasor blowing cones, accumular, of a condition of the present more or less throughout its whole depth, and for some distance round its margin, in the form or steam eracks, jets of sulphurous vasor blowing cones, accumular, of a condition of the present more of less throughout its whole depth, and for some distance round its margin, in the form or steam eracks, jets of sulphurous vasor intervals with circumstances of indescribable terror and dignity, but Kilanea does not limit its activity to these outburrss, but has exhibited its marrelous phenomena through all known time in a lake or lakes in the southern part of the crater, three miles from this side.

"This lake, the Hale-mau-man, or House of Everlasting Fire, of the Hawaiian mythology, the abode of the dread goddess Pele, is approachable with safety except during an eruption. The spectacle, however, varies almost dully, and at times the level of the describable value of the crater, three miles from t



HILO BAY AND VILLAGE, ISLAND OF HAWAIL



condemility a bouncing proofs from the content of this street the street of the the stre

Our Midsummer Bargains

BEST WEAVES MADE AND LAID.

READ

Tapestry Brussels, 75c. per Yard. Body Brussels, \$1 per Yard. Velvets, \$1 per Yard. Moquettes, \$1.10 per Yard.

No shoddies. All best makes. Nothing of the kind ever offered before in the Southern States. We must have room. See for yourselves before you close any trade on Carpets and Furniture

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. T. LADSON, ATTORNEY, 43 1-2 East Alabama street, Telephone 151, Atlanta, Ga.

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Room No. 843 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. DR. K. C. DIVINE.
100 1-2 Whitehall street. Specialist in Rec tal surgery. may 4-ly

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Elberton.

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\$7,000 for new two-story, 7-room modern Boulevard home, on corner lot, 54x141 feet, corner Highland avenue, east front; choice neighborhood; three car lines to city; easy payments.

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hood.
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Crew street home, 7 rooms, two stories, gas, lot 48x140 feet to alley, neat, new house, finished in rosewood, \$3,500, with small cash payment.

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\$3,500—FOR a nice house and lot over 11.2 acres, at Decatur, fronting the Ga. R. R., nearly opposite the depot; offened at a sacrifice.

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street.

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home.
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\$5,000—WEAT street house and lot, near Courtland.
\$5,500—HOUSE and lot on Edgewood avenue, near Edgewood theater; a bargain.
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HOUSE AND LOT, Center street, between Peachtree street and Piedmont avenue; electric cars within half block; everything first-class; only \$1,650; terms to suit.

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BUSINESS property on almost every busi-ess street in Atlanta at low figures. IF YOU are trading in any way give us a call. Teams and competent men always ready to show property.

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\$1,800 BUYS 4-room house, just completed, pretty lot, on Rankin street, near Boulsvard; \$600 cash, balance \$20 per month. \$2,700 BUYS elegant little home in excellent neighborhood on S. Forsyth street; \$1,200 cash, balance in one, two and three years; owner lives out of city. \$800 BUYS 3-room house on Powers street. \$1,000 BUYS 3-room house on Powers street. \$1,000 BUYS 5-room houses that rent for \$13 per month on Hardin street; one-half cash, balance one and two years. \$1,400 BUYS good 4-room house, good lot, on McAfee street; \$500 cash, balance about \$25 per month without interest. \$5,000 BUYS 5-room house, lot 62x225, alley on side, on Balley street; \$500 cash, balance casy. on side, on Balley street; \$500 cash, balance easy. \$2,300 BUYS 7-room house, lot 40x110, on W. Baker street; very chedp. \$2,750 BUYS lovely lot 55x150 with alley on side, on Rawson street; very easy terms. \$2,500 BUYS 6-room house, elegant home, lot 52x106 to alley, on Cherry street; terms cast.

easy. \$2,700 BUYS elegant house of five rooms, cor-ner lot, on Simpson street; excellent neighley avenues. \$2,500 BUYS 50x150, on Smith street, near Whitehall street; one-third cash, balance

MONEY on hand to loan on Atlanta dirt; 8 per cent and small commission.

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\$3,000—7-B H,NEW, lot 50x200, on S. Bouleve this side of Grant park and convenient dummy. Beautiful shade, and a bargain.
\$1,000—Vacant lot 50x200, adjoining above. \$000—4r h and lot, near Highland ave. Good water, garden, etc. Cheap; easy to a. \$2,200—Two 4r cottages on Plum at on a lot 50x200. Side alley and street in ar. Bar-

gain. \$6,250—Nice home, one block of Peachtree st., near in, lot 60x225. Hot and cold water and \$2,500—6-r h and lot 80x400 at East Point. \$1,100—52x140, Georgia ave. Belgian blocks

\$50 front fcot for beautiful shady lot on Piedmont are. beyond Ponce de Leon circle. Cheapest lot on the street.

87 acres just below Hapeville, 1,400 feet front on Central railroad, only \$50 per acre. Must sell. sell.
341-acre farm 1 1-2 miles from Stone Mountain
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vator service.

Diagram of building in my office. Call at once and select an office. 7G. W. ADAIR. Ware & Owens.

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\$4,500-10-R. two-story, brand new modern residence within the shadow of state capitol, 50x200, side and back alley, all street improvements; very cheap.

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\$2,650-4 Vacant lots on Georgia ave, one block from Pryor st., nice shade and corper; you want to see this.

\$1,000-5-R house on Pearl st., near car line, cost \$1,400, new and very cheap; come as one. cost \$1,400, new and very chemp; compounds.

20 ACRES-31-2 miles out, for only \$1,100; this is a great snap, and is sure to double value. "Come a running."

\$3,200—Houston street, 100 feet front, programmer of the programmer of the programmer of this street; cheap.

\$1,500—Decatur, 22x90 to alley, you money on this.

\$3,000—31-2 Acres on Nine Miles, and a batgain.

\$2,'40—Just tais ride of Manager you can in Manchester.

\$1,800—30 McDonough frust and cheap enough.

EMPRESS BUGENIE.

The Interesting Story of Her Conquests and Defeats

AS THE BEAUTIFUL MLLE. DE TEBA.

Daring and Brilliant-Married by Napoleon for "Love"-Empress of a Most Magnificent Court,

There are now living in Europe three women who once sat on thrones, two of whom have lescended to private life, while the third is only a public personage because her son is emperor of Germany. The lot of Isabella of Spain and the Empress Frederlek is hard, but the fate of her who was noce empress of the French is one of the most pitiable in history.

Maderacie like Franchis de Toha was grand.

Mademoiselle Eugenie de Teba was grand-Baughter on her mother's side of a Mr. Kirk-Patrick, English consul at an unimpor-tant Spanish town. This gentleman mar-ried a Spaniard, and their daughter, an extremely clever and immoral woman, became countess of Montijo, wife of a grandee of Spain. One of her daughters married the Duc d'Albe, a famous Spanish nobleman; the other after her father's death made the round with her mother of several European

The present countess of Cork has told of meeting Mile, de Teba at a party at Lady Palmerston's some forty years ago, and called her "a vision of peerless loveliness." called her "a vision of peerless loveliness."
But the Castilian beauty remained but a
flay or two in London, and hurried to Paris,
where her success was more lasting. She
soon became very much talked about, not
always charitably, for there can be little
floubt that the future empress of the French
was fast. With such a mother she could
hardly have been otherwise.

In 1851 and 1852 about the time when

hardly have been otherwise.

In 1851 and 1852, about the time when Louis Napoleon made himself emperor, her tharms were in their full development. Just twenty-six years old, tall, graceful, with exquisite neck and shoulders, which ahe liked to display in all their enchanting proportions; with a dazzling complexion, abundant golden hair drawn back to show the classic contour of her head, and large blue eyes, that were melting and brilliant by surns; high-spirited, accomplished, speak-lng French, English, Spanish and Italian, a fearless rider, a bewitching dancer, dress-

ing French, English, Spanish and Italian, a fearless rider, a bewitching dancer, dressing marvelously; daring all things in dress, manner and speech, yet doing what was most daring with a chic that defied criticism and a grace that disarmed censure—she was just the woman to inflame a man or captivate a society. She was seen at all the great official balla, at the opera, the Bois de Boulogne, and at diplomatic parties, but not wery much in the legitimist society of the Faubourg Saint Germain.

With this woman the prince president fell madly in love. At first, however, he had no idea of marrying her. After he had settled himself in his uncle's seat he made overtures to several royal houses in the hope of allying himself to one of the established dynasties; but even the secondrate princesses rejected him, and meanwhile his admiration for the brilliant Spaniard was ripening every hour. The wily woman saw his infatuation, and though she possibly shared it, was playing for higher stakes than love: there was a crown on the cards. She did not mean to accept the role of Montespan or LaValliere; it was rather Anne of Austria's place she coveted; that other Spanish woman who had ruled France 200 years before.

Nevertheless, her friends thought her in danger and cautioned her. At this time she was the guest of an Hinglish woman in Paris, not of the highest rank, but who had the entree to many distinguished houses, and this lady said to her visitor one day: "If you never see him alone, you can certainly become an empress." The young aspirant, however, understood her position very clearly, and was not over delicate in letting the emperor know it, too. One morning she was watching the passage of troops from her baleony which happened to be next door to a church, and the emperor rode up to her, "How can I reach you, mademoiselle?" he asked. "Par Is chapelle," (by the chuch door), was the significant reply.

Another time she was visiting Competence one of the imperial palaces with

chapelle," (by the chuch goor),
significant reply.

Another time she was visiting Compeigne, one of the imperial palaces with her mother, and a game of blind man's introduced. The emperor caught buff was introduced. The emperor caught Mille de Teed, and according to the French game placed a crown of flowers on her head. "Sire," said the lady, "this crown is too light;" and every one supposed she was thinking of the crown of Josephine. The chapel in the end was the road the superor took, and the church door was that of Notre Dame. Either his love overcame his ambition or his ambition was checked by the refusal he received, and he offered his hand instead of handkerchief. They were married with great pomp in the cathedral where the Bourbons had wedded their long descended brides. The announcement of the emperor's choice was a masterpiece of Napoleonic craft. He referred to the career of the first Bonaparte and to his own grandmother, the creole Josephine; then calling himself a parvenu among kings, he declared he preferred the woman of his heart to a more pretentious consort taken from royal houses. This pleased the French people, and they never had a sovereign more popular than the unroyal Spaniard. Still there was much public criticism at the time, and the ministry even resigned, but finally concluded to salute their new mistress and retain their places.

The court that Eugenie reigned over was the most splendid of her time. The second empire surpassed the first in luxury and magnificence, and the Tulleries became the scene of a sumptious gayety that rivaled the glories of Lonis Quatorze, and far eclipsed any displays of Victoria or tecar. The etiquette was not always as rigid as at Vienns or Berlin, and the morals were certainly not straight laced; but other courts have been careless in these respects, where the daughters of kings presided. Napoleon III gave his consort cause for jealousy at times, and violent recriminations ensued. The hunts at Compeigne and the evening parties afterward were very free; games of hunt the slipper and others not usual in palaces were often intermixed with tableaux and characes and still more stately pageants. The old aristocracy of France held aloof to the last, but Na

to tell. Before his engagement was formally announced, the emperor dismissed a beautiful woman who had been attached to him for years, and who was known as Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore. But this favorite, though she probably had never aspired to a crown, was unwilling to relinquish the establishment, and, meeting her reputed rivat in the Bois de Boulogne, assailed her with the violent language that jealous ladies are said sometimes to use. The Spaniard was not reticent to reply, and the foreign newspapers reported that finally parasols were used as well as pointed words; but friends interposed, and the antagonists were separated before the beauty of either received disfigurement. There is no mention of this circumstance in any court history of the time, but it was whispered with bated breath in the salons of the ancient regime; aloud it might have caused a trial for less majeste.

For a while the new sovereigns were kept at arm's distance by the older royalties, just as pervenues are at first held off in society; but in the end success succeeds in palaces as everywhere else. In 1859 the emperor and empress were allowed to make a visit to the British queen, and received, of course, all the honors of royalty; the queen embraced the emperor on the front seat. The Order of the Garter was bestowed on his majesty and Victoria herself buckled the insignia on the imperial knee. Soon afterward the visit was returned, and the Guelphs became the guests of the Bonapartes. The successful adventurers exercised all their charms of wit and behavior, and quite conquered the unsusceptible Saxe-Ooburg stock. A friendship sprang up which survived the fall of dynasties and the loss of crowns.

This was the epoch of Engenie's greatest triumphs. Raphael's Madonnas were taken from the Louvre to adorn her boudoir, and her crown jewels were more splendid than the famous necklace of Louis XVI's ill-fated queen. Every sovereign in Europe acknowledged her as an equal, and women of exalted rank and ancient nobility were anxious to be seen at h

at the western potentate who trusted such an hourl so far from home, without a solitary enunch on guard. The presents they made her, the necklaces she received from the snecessors of Mahomet and the Ptolmies, the Illuminated cities and barges recalled the progress of Cleopatra, while the inimitable tact of the modern princess made every word and act worthy of her unfamiliar role.

In 1867 the great exposition was opened at Paris, and the kings of the earth went to pay tribute of recognition to Napoleon III and admiration to his parvenu consort. The emperor of Austria was there and the car, and the kings of Sweden and Belgium; but more wonderful still in the light of subsequent events—the king of Prussia and his heir, with Bismarck, their ambasador, were welcomed to Paris by him who was to be their prisoner when they entered there again; while their gracious hostess of that day was destined to be besieged by their armies and dethroned by their victories.

Before this Napoleon had reached out his army to the new world and attempted to establish a Hapsburg on the throne of Mexico. In this design the empress crossed the Atlantic to urge Napoleon to aid her husband Eugenie was still her friend. She obtained an interview for Carlotta of the emperor, and added her own entresties to those of her sister in grandeur, and if she had known it—in misfortune. But reasons of state were more imperious even than imperial wishes, and the two women failed as the two emperors themselves had failed in their great design.

Then came Sadowa, and as a result the Franco-German war. Here again Eugenie interfered. She was strong for a march to the Rhine. Count Pahlen, a famous fusion, familiar with the secret history of every court of Europe, told the writer he had been with the empress when the troops marched out of Paris, and had seen her strike her breast, while she proudly exclaimed, "C'est ma guerre." "This is my war." If it was indeed her war, or her influence that brought it on, and it cost her everything she had in the world, her

under Dr. Evans escort the unhappy lady reached that England which she last had visited as the guest and equal of England's queen.

At first the empress was in great distress for want of her wardrobe, but means were found to procure the linen of the emperor's mother, cortense, which had remained in Switzerland after her death. This was sent for and was found worthy of a queen. The emperor had seen too many toppling thrones in his time not to know the constant danger of his own, and had prepared for the emergency. He had invested in forcign funds, and the empress had brought her personal jewels in a hand bag, so that necessities were soon supplied.

In a few weeks the emperor was released from his captivity at Wilhelmshohe, and the imperial exiles hired a place in Kent, near Chiselhurst. They were treated by the English queen with royal delicacy, invited to the sovereign. Of course, as head of the state, the queen could do nothing to affront the new-born French republic, but the Bonapartes were people of sense and tact, and careful not to offend the susceptibilities of either French or English. For a year or more they lived a simple, quiet life; but them the emperor's health, which had been falling even before the downfall, absolutely gave way, and in 1872 he died.

The queen indicated her sympathy, and the English nation showed the widowed exile the profoundest respect. The blow, of course, was terrible to ambition as well as to affection; for with such a career as the Bonapartes had known, they might well have believed a return to their throne was possessed her son, the heir of the Naopteons.

But fate had still another shock in stere for her. The young man, full of prmise,

bright, brave, conrieous, was grateful for the reception his family had found in England. He volunteered in a petty African war and fell needlessly in a skirmish with savages. In the whole world there could hardly have been a heart that did not feel for this mother, so sadly stricken; thrust down from a throne, where she had queened it so royally, driven into exile, deprived first of husband and consort, and now of her only child, the son of her advancing years, the solace of her solitude, the hope of her return to power.

At first she was prostrated by the blow; but recovered in time to receive the prince's body. The queen visited her in her bereavement, and put her arms around the weeping woman; for in such a grief each forgot her crown, it was as women and mothers, not as queens reigning or exiled, that they wept together.

As soon as she was able the empress set out for Africa to visit the spot where her son had fallen; and in all the pages of the past it ere is no picture more pathetic than that of this once proud and beautiful sovereign traveling in mourning and obscurity thousands of miles to find the field where her dynasty and her hopes went out together.

Her beauty is all faded; those lovely tresses that were the admiration of a world are thin and white; that matchless form which was girdled for counts to look at is shrunken and feeble now. She stumbles as she walks, and carries a cane, who once danced and rode so marvelously. Her imperial robes are exchanged for plainest widow's weeds, her jewells have been restored to France, which claimed them. She may not publicly visit Paris, her former capital, but 'tis said she sometimes steals there to look at the spot where the Tuil-eries once stood and her son was born, or to pray at Notre Dame, where she became an empress and a bride. But oftener she returns to Chiselhurst, for there is the grave in which her hope and lov, and pride are buried with the Bonapartes.

The pilgrimages are nearly over; Paris and Africa and Chisehurst, Madrid, Egypt and all; the

SIGHTING EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

By P. Keegan, in Charge of Marine Ob servatory, Fire Island.

Suppose your father and mother had been making a tour of Europe, and after having been absent for months they got aboard the steamer at Liverpool to make their homeward journey; naturally you would be anxious to meet them and would like to know the exact time they would arrive on our shores. You could tell about how many days it takes a steamer to make the trip, but it certainly would give you pleasure to know the moment she would reach her dock so that you could be on head to give them a welcome. she would reach her dock so that you could be on hand to give them a welcome. It happens to be my business to give to all the people in the United States who are ex-pecting friends from Europe just this kind of



FIRE ISLAND OBSERVATORY—Upper flag means "Reply," lower "Yea."

information. I tell them when vessels will arrive in New York. This is a rather curious position to occupy, and it is not improper for me to say that it gives me great pleasure to know that in the line of my duty I send a

position to occupy, and it is not improper for me to say that it gives me great pleasure to know that in the line of my duty I send a thrill of joy to many a heart, waiting for an absent friend from across the sea.

A few years ago the Wesfern Union Telegraph Company erected on Fire island a signal tower. Fire island, in point of fact, is not an island, but the end of a long, narrow strip of land between the ocean and the great South bay, about forty miles from New York city. The big bay referred to lies south of Long island, at the western extremity of which leaved the city of Brook. The big Brooklyn bridge.

All European wessels are obliged to pass fire island on their way to Europe and on field return trip to New York. The first land signited by the majority of incoming steamers is Fire island beach. This has long been a favorite seaside resort, and for years marine observations were made from the observatory; on top of the Surf hotel, where guests stop when they visit the beach.

These observations were so satisfactory that the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1885 erected a substantial wooden building about two hundred feet from the ocean. I was placed in charge of the building at the time, and I have been there ever since.

All the year round, with my wife and chil, dren, I live here in what mast people would call a lonely place. But the observatory is a very comfortable house, quite as cosy and homelike as the majority of houses, the only queer thing about it being that there is only one room on each floor. In the summer time we see plenty of people on the beach, honders from the Surf hotel, but in the winter months we resign ourselves to being alone.

Some people think it is very cold near the ocean. This is not the fact. The temperature is really warmer near the ocean than it is inland. We do not have very cold weather until January, and then it only lasts for a month or two. March is the worst month of the year on account of the heavy winds. During the cold weather the sandy beach becomes frozen and

Umbria and the Engres of exactly is their are called "sister ships," so exactly is their resemblance the one to the other. How do I tell them apart? First of all I know which one is expected. But if both were to go by I could peint out extrain differences. On one of the steamers the side lights, in great white iron columns which show up very prominently in the daytime, are further forward and nearer the smokestack than on the other, and the spars are bigged differently. One of them has spars are bigged differently. One of them has

mark is oblong. In fact, there are just as many distinguishing marks about these passers by on the sea as there are about the people you pass on the street and which, if you are of an observing turn of mind, you are sure to take note of. Each line of steamers takes a different course. From one porthols, at a certain angle, I watch for a steamer's of the Guion line, from another the White Star, the Canard, and so on.

When I sit up all night, as I frequently do when a report is expected to arrive, the room is, of course, without a light. For you can readily understand that if a light abould be seen from the windows a ship might mistake it for some other part of the coast and be led astray; besides, the room, being dark, it seems lighter outside and you can discern objects much easier.

As soon as I sight a vessel in the manner described I telegraph the fact to New York, for I have a telegraph instrument in my observatory which is connected by direct wire with the Western Union office in New York, If such news is received at night it appears

1—The smoke of the "Eturia" as sighted and correctly reported. 2—The "Eturia" twenty- three miles off shore. 3—The "City of Paris" twenty-one miles off

shore.

The "City of Paris" twenty-one miles of shore.

In the newspaper of the next morning: if it is received during the day the fact is announced on the bulletins of the different daily newspapers, something like this:

THE STEAMER CITY OF PARIS

THE STEAMER CITY OF PARIS

AS SOON AS I report the arrival of a steamer as many as four or five hundred messages will be sent from the main telegraph office to persons who have left addresses there with instructions that they should be notified when the steamer passes Fire island. In this way they have several hours in which to prepare for the reception of their absent friends.

My acquaintance with steamers, it must be remembered, is at "long range." I doubt if I could recognize one of them if I should see it at a short distance off in New York bay. It takes me about a year to become thoroughly familiar with the outline and characteristics of a vessel. Only once have I made a mistake. One night I was looking for a certain slow steamer. In the darkness the only signal a steamer gives by which I can tell her name is a colored light indicating the line to which she belongs. About midnight on the occasion referred to I saw a steamer burning the signals of the line to which the expected boat belonged. I had no doubt it was the steamer I was looking for, and so reported. Later I learned that the company had sent out a second steamer immediately after the one for which I was looking. I had no notice of the salling of the second boat and, in that way, I was deceived.

Not one in twenty is free from some little allowed to the colors of the little.

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771-2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., whose fame is national as a physician, successfully treats all character of chronic diseases, of whatever complications, july 10-6m—sun wed

The Seventh Georgia Confederate Regimen will hold their annual reunion at Grant park, Atlanta, next Thursday, July 21st. A splendid programme has been arranged, and, as it will be a basket dinner, the old vets will have plenty of good things on their table. Every Seventh Georgia man is earnestly requested to come and bring his whole family. Transportation from any point in Georgia is one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. n the certificate plan.

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sufferers not merely one but many guines
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thus prevents and cures pimples, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and fissured hands, with itching, burning palms, and removes the cause of shapeless nails. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, and for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

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Corn is a much cheaper article than barley mait. Corn beer is a drinkable beer, but it is a cheap coarse beer. The brewers who make it make money or it, but the public are imposed on. The difference between corn bread and fine wheat bread. Of the first you can eat a little, never much, and it is not always cartint to assimilate. The atter can be eaten all the time, day after day, year after year, and the result is perfect and exuberant health; it is sweet, wholesome, nourishing and invigorating. Of corn beer you can drink but little without a protest from the stomach, and the effect is a loss of energy, weariness stupidity and drowsiness. The barley mait beer, however, is a sparking spunky, healthy, quickly-assimilating drink, with a body and a character smacking and vigorous. It effect is buoyant, refreshing and invigorating.

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EMPRESS BUGENIE.

The Interesting Story of Her Conquests and Defeats

AS THE BEAUTIFUL MLLE. DE TEBA.

Daring and Brilliant-Married by Napoleon for "Love"-Empress of a Most Magnificent Court.

There are now living in Europe three women who once sat on thrones, two of whom have lescended to private life, while the third is only a public personage because her son is emperor of Germany. The lot of Isabella of Spain and the Empress Frederlick is hard, but the fate of her who was once empress of the French is one of the most pitiable in history.

Mademoiselle Eugenie de Teba was grand-Baughter on her mother's side of a Mr. Kirk-Patrick, English consul at an unimportant Spanish town. This gentleman mar-

tant Spanish town. This gentleman mar-ried a Spaniard, and their daughter, an extremely clever and immoral woman, became countess of Montijo, wife of a grandee of Spain. One of her daughters married the Duc d'Albe, a famous Spanish nobleman; the other after her father's death made the round with her mother of several European

capitals.

The present countess of Cork has told of meeting Mile. de Teba at a party at Lady Palmerston's some forty years ago, and called her "a vision of peerless loveliness." But the Castilian beauty remained but a flay or two in London, and hurried to Paris, where her success was more lasting. She soon became very much talked about, not always charitably, for there can be little flowly that the future ampress of the Franch doubt that the future empress of the French was fast. With such a mother she could

hardly have been otherwise. In 1851 and 1852, about the time when Louis Napoleon made himself emperor, her tharms were in their full development. Just twenty-six years old, tall, graceful, with exquisite neck and shoulders, which the liked to display in all their enchanting proportions; with a dazzling complexion, abundant golden hair drawn back to show the classic contour of her head, and large blue eyes, that were melting and brilliant by turns; high-spirited, accomplished, speak-ing French, English, Spanish and Italian, a fearless rider, a bewitching dancer, dress-ing marvelously; daring all things in dress,

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to tell. Before his engagement was formally announced, the emperor dismissed a beautiful woman who had been attached to him for years, and who was known as Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore. But this favorite, though she probably had never aspired to a crown, was unwilling to relinquish the establishment, and, meeting her reputed rival in the Bois de Boulogne, assailed her with the violent language that jealous ladies are said sometimes to use. The Spaniard was not reticent to reply, and the foreign newspapers reported that finally parasols were used as well as pointed words; but friends interposed, and the antagonists were separated before the beauty of either received disfigurement. There is no mention of this circumstance in any court history of the time, but it was whispered with bated breath in the salons of the ancient regime; aloud it might have caused a trial for lese majeste.

For a while the new sovereigns were kept at arm's distance by the older royalties, just as pervenues are at first held off in society; but in the end success succeeds in palaces as everywhere else. In 1850 the emperor and empress were allowed to make a visit to the British queen, and received, of course, all the honors of royalty; the queen embraced the empress and drove with her through the streets of London, the prince consort and the emperor on the front seat. The Order of the Garter was bestowed on his majesty and Victoria herself buckled the insignia on the imperial knee. Soon afterward the visit was returned, and the Guelphs became the guests of the Bonapartes. The successful adventurers exercised all their charms of wit and behavior, and quite conquered the unsusceptible Saxe-Coburg stock. A friendship sprang up which survived the fall of dynasties and the loss of crowns.

This was the epoch of Eugenie's greatest triumphs. Raphael's Madonnas were taken from the Louvre to adorn her boudoir, and her crown jewels were more splendid than the famous necklace of Louis XVI's ill-fated queen. Every soversign in Europe acknowledged her as

equal, and women of exalted rank and ancient nobility were anxious to be seen at her court.

But the empress was not only the arbitress of fashion and mistress of coteries, she dabbled in political intrigues and had influence with ministries and cabals. She helped her consort to maintain his position and played her part right royally. She visited hospitals in plague times; she cared for the soldier of the Italian and Crimean wars: she was regent when the emperor went to the field of Solferino, and accompanied him in his tours through France, undoubtedly adding to his popularity. She represented him at the opening the Suez canal, traveling in more than oriental splendor to the Levant, where she was welcomed by the sultan and the khedive, who in all their harems had no fairer treasure, and must have wondered at the western potentate who trusted such an houri so far from home, without a solitary eunuch on guard. The presents they made her, the necklaces she received from the successors of Mahomet and the Ptolmies, the illuminated cities and barges recalled the progress of Cleopatra, while the inimitable tact of the modern princess made every word and act worthy of her unfamiliar role.

In 1867 the great exposition was opened

reached that England which she last had visited as the guest and equal of England's queen.

At first the empress was in great distress for want of her wardrobe, but means were found to procure the linen of the emperor's mother, cortense, which had remained in Switzerland after her death. This was sent for and was found worthy of a queen. The emperor had seen too many toppling thrones in his time not to know the constant danger of his own, and had prepared for the emergency. He had invested in foreign funds, and the empress had brought her personal jewels in a hand bag, so that necessities were soon supplied.

In a few weeks the emperor was released from his captivity at Wilhelmshohe, and the imperial exiles hired a place in Kent, near Chiselhurst. They were treated by the English queen with royal delicacy, invited to the sovereign. Of course, as head of the state, the queen could do nothing to affront the new-born French republic, but the Bonapartes were people of sense and tact, and careful not to offend the susceptibilities of either French or English. For a year or more they lived a simple, quiet life; but then the emperor's health, which had been failing even before the downfall, absolutely gave way, and in 1872 he died.

The queen indicated her sympathy, and the English nation showed the widowed exile the profoundest respect. The blow of course, was terrible to ambition as well as to affection; for with such a career as the Bonapartes had known, they might well have believed a return to their throne was possible. Even yet, however, the empass possible. Even yet, however, the empass possible. Even yet, however, the empass possible.

bright, brave, courteous, was grateful for the reception his family had found in England. He volunteered in a petty African war and fell needlessly in a skirmish with savages. In the whole world there could hardly have been a heart that did not feel for this mother so sadly stricken; thrust down from a throne, where she had queened it so royally, driven into exile, deprived first of husband and consort, and now of her only child, the son of her advancing years, the solace of her solitude, the hope of her return to power.

At first she was prostrated by the blow; but recovered in time to receive the prince's body. The queen visited her in her bereavement, and put her arms around the weeping woman; for in such a grief each forgot her crown, it was as women and mothers, not as queens reigning or exiled, that they wept together.

As soon as she was able the empress set

crown, it was as women and mothers, not as queens reigning or exiled, that they wept together.

As soon as she was able the empress set out for Africa to visit the spot where her son had fallen; and in all the pages of the past it ere is no picture more pathetic than that of this once proud and beau. If it sovereign traveling in mourning and obscurity thousands of miles to find the field where her dynasty and her hopes went out together.

Her beauty is all faded; those lovely tresses that were the admiration of a world are thin and white; that matchless form which was girdled for counts to look at is shrunken and feeble now. She stumbles as she walks, and carries a cane, who once danced and rode so marvelously. Her imperial robes are exchanged for plainest widow's weeds, her jewels have been restored to France, which claimed them. She may not publicly visit Paris, her former capital, but 'tis said she sometimes steals there to look at the spot where the Tuilcries once stood and her son was born, or to pray at Notre Dame, where she became an empress and a bride. But offener she returns to Chiselhurst, for there is the grave in which her hope and lov, and pride are buried with the Bonapartes.

The pilgrimages are nearly over; Paris and Africa and Chiselhurst, Madrid, Egypt and all; the glories and sorrows, the gayety of her youth, the grandeur of her prime, the downfalls, the flights, the griefs of her later years. The Empress Eugenie is hardly nearer than Helen of Troy or Anne of Austria now. A thousand or a hundred years make little difference; when they are past, all is but a memory.

past, all is but a memory.

SIGHTING EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

By P. Keegan, in Charge of Marine Observatory, Fire Island.

Suppose your father and mother had been making a tour of Europe, and after having been absent for months they got aboard the steamer at Liverpool to make their homeward journey; naturally you would be anxious to meet them and would like to know the exact time they would arrive on, our shores. You could tell about how many days it takes a steamer to make the trip, but it certainly would give you pleasure to know the moment. steamer to make the trip, but it certainly would give you pleasure to know the moment she would reach her dock so that you could be on hand to give them a welcome.

It happens to be my business to give to all the people in the United States who are expecting friends from Europe just this kind of



FIRE ISLAND OBSERVATORY—Upper flag means "Reply," lower "Yes."

information. I tell them when vessels will arrive in New York. This is a rather curious position to occupy, and it is not improper for me to say that it gives me great pleasure to know that in the line of my duty I send a

absent friend from across the sea.

A few years ago the Wesfern Union Telegraph Company erected on Fire island a sig-

absent friend from across the sea.

A few years ago the Wesfern Union Telegraph Company erected on Fire island a signal tower. Fire island, in point of fact, is not an island, but the end of a long, narrow strip of land between the ocean and the great South bay, about forty miles from New York city. The big bay referred to lies south of Long island, at the western extremity of which piece of land is the city of Brooklyn, connected with the city of New York by the big Brooklyn bridge.

All European vessels are obliged to pess Fire Island on their way to Europe and on their return trip to New York. The first land aighted by the majority of incoming steamers is Fire Island beach. This has long been a favorite seaside resort, and for years marine observations were made from the observatory of top of the Surf hotel, where guests stop when they visit the beach.

These observations were so satisfactory that the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1885 erected a substantial wooden building about two hundred feet from the ocean. I was placed in charge of the building at the time, and I have been there ever since.

All the year round, with my wife and children, I live here in what mast people would call a lonely place. But the observatory is a very comfortable house, quite as cosy and homelike as the majority of houses, the oujqueer thing about it being that there is only one room on each floor. In the summer time we see plenty of people on the beach, hoarders from the Surf hotel, but in the winter months we resign ourselves to being alone. Some people think it is very cold near the ocean. This is not the fact. The temperature is really warmer near the ocean than it is lanland. We do not have very cold weather on the surf hotel, but in the winter months we resign ourselves to being alone.

Some people think it is very cold near the ocean floors in the second reader and spelis wery nicely for one who has never attended a regular school. Our food supplies, consisting principally of canned goods and staple groceries, are tal

a square white mark, while on another the mark is oblong. In fact, there are just as many distinguishing marks about these passers-by on the sea as there are about the people you pass on the street and which, if you are of an observing turn of mind, you are sure to take note of. Each line of steamers takes a different course. From one porthole, at a certain angle, I watch for a steamer of the Gulon line, from another the White Star, the Cunard, and so on.

When I sit up all night, as I frequently do when a report is expected to arrive, the room is, of course, without a light. For you can readily understand that if a light should be seen from the windows a ship might mistake it for some other part of the coast and be led astray; besides, the room, being dark, it seems lighter outside and you can discern objects much easier.

As soon as I sight a vessel in the manner described I telegraph the fact to New York, for I have a telegraph instrument in my observatory which is connected by direct wire with the Western Union office in New York. If such news is received at night it appears



1—The smoke of the "Eturia" as sighted and correctly reported. ctly reported.
"Eturia" twenty- three miles off shore.
"City of Paris" twenty-one miles off

in the newspaper of the next morning: if it is received during the day the fact is announced on the bulletins of the different daily

Bewspapers, something like this:
THE STEAMER CITY OF PARIS
HAS
JUST ARRIVED OFF SANDY HOOK. JUST ARRIVED OFF SANDY HOOK.

As soon as I report the arrival of a steamer as many as four or five hundred messages will be sent from the main telegraph office to persons who have left addresses there with instructions that they should be notified when the steamer passes Fire island. In this way they have several hours in which to prepare for the reception of their absent friends.

My acquaintance with steamers, it must be remembered, is at "long range." I doubt if I could recognize one of them if I should see it at a short distance off in New York bay. It takes me about a year to become thoroughly familiar with the outline and characteristics of a vessel. Only once have I made a mistake. One night I was looking for a certain slow steamer. In the darkness the only signal a steamer gives by which I can tell her name is a colored light indicating the line to which she belongs. About midnight on the occasion referred to I saw a steamer burning the signals of the line to which the expected boat belonged. I had no doubt it was the steamer I was looking for, and so reported. Later I learned that the company had sent out a second steamer immediately after the one for which I was looking. I had no notice of the sailing of the second boat and, in that way, I was deceived.

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BRAINY MBN

The They Think Bout Wart is to Common the Common of the Comm

trical development are concentrating their best energies, Mr. Frank J. Sprague in a recent address has spoken with the authority of an expert with more technical accuracy and with greater scientific precision than characterized Mr. Villard's remarks to the millionaires. Mr. Sprague declares it to be his belief that the change from steam to electricity upon our railways is not only possible but probable. He is not sure whether the best system will prove to be that by which an electric motor is attached to the head of a train as steam locomotives are or whether it will be found that sinngle cars containing a motor will serve the commercial purpose more profitably. Experiment in Mr. Sprague's opinion, will determine this question, just as experiment developed the railway system from its crude beginning to its present enormious growth and scientific and accurate determination.

There is probably nothing in the line of scientific work commercially directed which so greatly interests the greater capitalists and the electric experts as this subject of the substitution of electricity for steam upon our railways. Mr. Villard is the first in this country, perhaps, formally and in a business way, to commit a great corporation controlling millions of capital to the development of the electromotive, and if the views which he holds are realized before the twentieth century opens millions af capital are likely to be found invested in electric railways. Villard goes even further than most enthusiasts, for he is of the opinion that by the year 1900 a majority of the railways in the country will have discarded the locomotive and substituted the electromotive for it.

What the Great Bankers Are Talking About The ablest bankers in the country have been talking a great deal for the past two

What the Great Bankers Are Talking About
The ablest bankers in the country have
been talking a great deal for the past two
or three weeks about the speech recenty
made by John Sherman in the United States
senate. Great as is the interest of bankers
in the political movement of the time, they
are far more concerned in the suggestion or
prophery made by Mr. Sherman. In that
speech the senator declared it to be his opinjoin that the national banking system is
doomed, and that as soon as the government has canceled the bonds upon which
the system rests, the national banks will
go out of existence.

doomed, and that as soon as the government has canceled the bonds upon which the system rests, the national banks will go out of existence.

Some of the men who were bankers of ability when the national banking system was organized are still living in New York, and some of them expect to live long enough to see all the national banks surrender their charters. Mr. John Thompson, who was one of the originators of the national banking system, and who organized the first national bank nuder the law, recently died, but he told the writer a few months before his death that the system could not be preserved, because, in his opinion, the American people will never submit to a permanent national debt in order to provide the national banks with a corner stone, nor, on the other hand, will they consent to the substitution of stocks, bonds or real property as security for the national bank notes. The writer asked Mr. Thompson what, in his opinion, would be substituted for national banks, and he said nothing would be I maintain its control of circulating notes, and would issue them direct from the treasury based upon deposits of silver and gold. That was six months before Mr. Sherman made the speech in which he surgested that it was quite likely Sherman made the speech auggested that it was quite li-tovernment would issue trea-ome sort based in part upon

railway princes and financial powers of the east, although he got his first training by means of the magnificent opportunities offered in the west, is of opinion that the time is near at hand when steamships will be only four days between land and land. This would require a rate of speed equal to that maintained by the ordinary trains on the great trunk lines. But Mr. Corbin is so sure of it that he is prepared to invest capital in a company organized to build and maintain such steamers.

The extraordinary interest and the vast amount of capital which these attempts to lessen the time of crossing the ocean involve have stimulated inventors to their lighest endeavors. And the capitalists have recently become greatly interested in an invention patented by one of the most skilled of mechanical experts in this country. This man has invented a device somewhat similar to that which is used on all bicycles. After exhaustive study he was satisfied that one of the greatest obstacles to the development of high speed was the heating of the great shaft. He made several trips on the ocean steamers and came to the conclusion that the triple expansion engines, the modern boilers and the other appliances which have developed the marvellous machinery of the ocean steamship are as near perfect as science will permit. But the engineers all told him that their greatest trouble was with the heating of the shaft due to friction caused by rapid rovolutions. To overcome this the inventor has applied the ball-bearings which have made the bicycle a perfect machine of its sort, and one or two steamers have been fitted with it, the engineers say, with a success which has seemed impossible to obtain. These steamers, however, are coasters, and it cannot be said that the invention has had sufficient test to pronounce it all that its inventor claims it to be, for trans-Atlantic service. If it does what he says it will and what marine engineers think it will, it will play a very important part in the reduction of time.

The inventor is no tyro

these inconsistent accounts were entire, that. These two photographs were at almost identically the same mosut, in fact, the first negative and the second were taken within an interval of less an a minute. The mounted picture taken on the first negative is one of the finest notographs of Mr. Blaine ever made. It expects the ideal Blaine. It is the face a man in vigorous health, of superb

intellectual powers, and would be to any one who had never seen Blaine in his best moments a sufficient explanation of his extraordinary power of impressing men with his intellectual ability.

The mounted picture made from the second negative seems to reveal a man upon whom the touch of age has fallen. His eye lacks luster, his cheeks seem haggard and the expression upon the face is that of one who is weary. A person who had never seen Blaine would say that this is a picture of a sick and feeble old man. Yet so short was the interval between the taking of the two pictures that Mr. Blaine had not time to change his position or even to adjust the string of his eyegiass which fell loosely over his collar. If these two pictures were the pictures of an actor who desired to display the capacity of the face to express vigor and decrepitude with the celerity of thought, they would be regarded as marrels of mimetic skill on the part of the subject.

The only explanation which the photographer can give is that Mr. Blaine's mood changed instantly between the taking of the two pictures. When the first one was taken he was interested, but before the second one was captured he had become listless, wearied, and as it seemed to the photographer his mind had wandered away from the business of the moment. It was the most extraordinary change of face which this photographer had ever experienced in thirty years of picture-taking during which time almost every man of note in America has stood before his camera.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

HOW TO QUALIFY A COOK-

The Right Application of Heat the Great

in the degrees of heat applied. A low degree of heat applied below the boiling point for a long time produces one result: the right application of heat at a higher degree produces another result; and the higher degree is accessary in dealing with some kinds of foods. It is also expedient to vary the heat in producing different results, provided the heat is not carried to so high a point as to work injury in cooking by the distillation or cracking of the animal faits. There are specific degrees of heat which may be laid down in the form of rules. These rules may be followed by any one who can read or who possesses the capacity to become a cook.

The rules for making a cook I here set forth; they are very simple and are but two in number:

they are very simple and are but two in number:

Rule Number 1.—Take some heat from the top of the chimney of a lamp or a gas burner, put it in a box and maintain it at any unform degree desired, for a suitable length of time to work its proper effect upon the food.

Rule Number 2.—Take one part of gumption and one part of food materials. Mix the food material together according to the recipes in the books, combine the gumption, put this compound into a pan or dish. Then put this pan or dish with its contents into the oven and keep it there for a suitable time.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

In Butte, Montana, there lives a man who possesses a watch made in London in 1221 by one Joseph Davis. This timepiece was probably the only one ever made by Mr. Davis, as the work was done entirely by hand, and must represent the labor of many years. The tool marks are plainly visible in every part of the watch. The balance wheel is of steel, large, and works with a pendulum, white a long steel chain which winds on a pulley takes the place of a hairspring. Brass, carved out by hand, holds the works together. Even the brass rivets show the marks of the maker's hammer. The face of the watch is of polished steel, and raised Roman numerals mark the hours. In the center of the dial the British coat of arms stands out in raised brass.

Three cases originally protected the works, but the outer one has vanished. It was a key winder, of course, and the enormous keyhole is covered by a slide. There is a solid silver stem, ending in a ring large enough to hitch a horse to, and to crown all the watch is said to have been in running order up to twenty years ago. It weigs four ounces and looks like the half of a base ball in size and shape.

"TIRED ALL THE TIME,"—Hood's Sarsa-

"TIRED ALL THE TIME."—Hood's Sarsa-parilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give an appetite and strengthen your stomach.

eases of the Genito Urinary Organs. Will to no other class of practice. Atlanta office—Capitol building, room 24. Hours 8 a. m.to p. m. Take elevator or Marietta et. stairway have a "bath institute" at Lithia Springs, G where I spend the afternoons of each day, H Springs system of bathing.

WHISK ND OPHIM. An Awful Though Unintention is that of drinking whisky and us and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta Ga., an as thousands of others have been

ON THE PACIFIC.

Pacifie coast.

Pacific coast.

The name California is derived from the Spanish and means "hot furnace." It was first applied to the lower peninsula, which is now known as Lower California, upon its discovery in 1534; but to this region no such appellation could be given, for it is so cold here in July that fiannels are comfortable and overcoats indispensable in the evening and early morning for protection against the sharp wind and penetrating air, something like ours in the month of March. month of March.

month of March.

When crossing one of the principal streets last night I doubly appreciated the significance and the beauty of Alfred Lambourne's words when on a cruise of the Great Salt lake and the sun was touching the verge of the western mountains on it

of five and seventeen years, about seventy-two thousand. There are 120 church or-ganizations, all of which have houses of worship; so this speaks well for the relig-ious zeal of the community. The Chinese population of San Fran-cisco, principally in Chinatown, is 22,000. Hence there are innumerable Chinese laborers and factory operatives on the Pa-

laborers and factory operatives on the Fa-cific coast.

San Francisco has been well called the pleasure seekers' great city, and its mam-moth hotels can accommodate thousands of tourists. A score of one-day trips can be made, which bring the tourist to his hotel every evening. The people of the city are hospitable and have that generous disre-gard of expense which is so characteristic of

In Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr.

I. G. Tupper,

WHO WRITES FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

Back to His Friends in Georgia—Incidents and Characteristics of the Pacific Slope.

San Francisco, Cal., July 9.—Editor Constitution: We have reached the ultimathule of our journey and find that San Francisco is to the country west of the Sierra Nevada range what New York is to the Atlantic coast, the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

The agency of the "garden land" of California I will wend my way next week, en route to Fresno, and from there, where my brother joins me, to the Yosemite valley, where I will give you another letter about this great state.

The political situation of California is uncertain, because it is disturbed and unsettled. I have met with more friends of Mr. Blaine than of Mr. Harrison. Blaine's support came as a unit from the Pacific coast. Local elections determine the aspect of ominous clouds, and these are now casting a shadow of despondency over the republican wigwam of this state. Hence the ten thousand majority at the last presidential election will be reduced considerability, and from the outlook at present, possibly be converted into a democratic victory for the state, as in the past. This is the opinion of many prominent in political and railroad circles.

The DUILOOK ENCOURAGING.

Review of Trade for the Week by R. G.

Dan & Co.

New York, July 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In all directions the business outlook is fairly encouraging. The crop report is much more favorable than was expected. The great labor controversies do not affect business unfavorably, but even help is for the present. The anti-option bill makes no progress and the silver bill has been defeated and there is now small prospects of any legislation by congress that is liable to disturb business in any department. The crop reports promise results not equal to last year's, which would be disastrous, but beyond expectations. With a decrease of only 6 per cent the wheat yield would be far beyond the quantity consumed and exported in any year except last and nearly equal to last year's consumption and exports. The cotton reports show a condition of only 2 per cent below last year, and on any estimate of acreage the yield with a surplus still in sight, will more than meet all demand for the year. The price for the past week has not changed, though sales have been 618,000 bales.

At Pittsburg iron mills generally are closed. The output of pigiron July 1st was 169,151 tons weekly, against 171,115 a year ago, and the stoppage of many works has lessened consumption still more so that reported stocks unsold largely increased in June exceeding 1,000,000 tons. Pig iron has been weak at the recent reduction in price. The clusing of many mills has greatly increased the immediate demand for finished products and prices are stronger, though contracts for future delivery are at old prices and for beams the lowest even quoted.

The money markets are abundantly supplied though the treasury has taken in much more than it has paid out. The banks have been refusing certificates to gold exporters and the redemption of notes has drawn coin from the treasury, which nevertheless holds as much gold as a week ago.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number for the United States 168.

The Right Application of Heast to Great Two Seed Security Country for the Country of the Country

pay her way back to America and she arrived here May 1, 1891.

Mr. Herbst declines to talk of the matter, except to say that he regrets the notoriety into which he is brought; that he never lived with Miss Figner, and that it is simply a case of

Principal of Shady Dale School.

Shady Dale, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—
The trustees of the Shady Dale academy met some days ago and elected Professor Beck, of Eatonton, as principal. Professor Beck comes to us from an adjoining work in Eatonton academy. We expect much from him and believe that we will not be disappointed.

They act directly and promptly on the Liver and Stomach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity, and are a positive and perfectly Safe Cure for Constipation. Liver Complaint, Sick Headache,

must be given to re Is the remedy to fo sons, and enable yo **GET WELL**

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a food all from the use of S. S. S.

CHAS, HEATON, 73 Laurel st., Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases malled free SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

PURELY VEGETABL AND ESTRICT-LY RELIABLE

of the Liver and Stomach. They are the ONLY RELIABLE VEGETA-BLE LIVER PILL SOLD; They are PER-FECTLY HARMLESS They are PURE LY VEGETABLE; TRY THEM

Biliousness, and all other diseases rising from a disordered condition

DR SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsis, sent Free, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, P sca wed wky N & M

litell your seere to tout you must not tell how per haps you may to think the joke 110 The One of Charles of Control

MARVELOUS RESULTS!

LOSS IN SHRINKABE OF MEATS. Very few people know that the shrinkage of n feasted in a close oven is from 86 to 40 per cent. meat contains 76 per cent. of water and only 26 cent. of solid matter, and the loss that is made in reasting 18 made in the evaporation of the which is the versal paint of mat.

Effect of the SOLID OVER Door A TRE pound sirioin, medium or well do be reduced to any pounds and four ounces of meet, showing a loss of three pounds and sounces of juice. While the loss is 51/4 per the total weight, it shows the enormous loss of the period of the part of the

Effect of the WIRE GAUZE OVEN Door, A TEN pound striots, medium or well done, will be pediaced to Nurze pounds and eight ounces of reasterment, showing a loss of eight ounces of juncy. While this loss is 6 per cent. of the total weight, if shows the very small loss of but & EVYEN PER CENT. OF THEM.

For sale by
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
lor. Peachtree and Walton, Sta. Atlanta, G

"MOTHER'S : FRIEND":

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother; and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRABFELD RECULTATION CO. Attack Co.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Gr. Sold by all druggists.



BEHIND TIME. It's your own fault if you are behind to There was a time when one watch was a all a whole family could afford, and when purchase of a clock was almost as ser a matter as the purchase of a house is a There isn't anything very formidable at the purchase of a clock or a watch in it days. The astonishing thing about timekers now is their cheapness, variety and cellence. Don't be behind time. There is the least excuse for anything of the kind, we are offering our entire stock of wate at a big reduction for, the next thirty days and the least thirty days are the least excuse for anything of the kind, we are offering our entire stock of wate at a big reduction for, the next thirty days we have the least thirty days were supported by the least stock of water at a big reduction for, the next thirty days were supported by the least stock of water at a big reduction for the next thirty days were supported by the least stock of water at a big reduction for the next thirty days are the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at a big reduction for the least stock of water at the least stock of the least sto

> WE HAVE THE PRETTIEST LINE _OF_

STERLING SILVERWARE

IN THE CITY.

Maier & Berkele,

93 Whitehall St.



Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 BUYS SUITS NOW THAT WERE \$15, \$18, \$20 *x₅ \$25.

X FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER COATS AND VESTS

-AND

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

SVERTTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE

THE BEUTELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Has been awarded the contract for the whole interior finish of the Second Baptist Church of this city. This is one of the finest churches in the south, and is to be finished in Oak in the most beautiful and artistic manner. This shows the class of work this company does. They have men now in four different cities of the south putting up Interior Hardwood Finish and artistic Bank Fixtures.

FINANCE A	AND TRADE.	made
Atlanta Clearing A Clearings today	NETTUTION OPPICE, ATLANTA, July 16, 1394, association Statement. \$ 28,915.14 2,144,115.44	Visite Amer Plant Came Orop Ear declin
New York exchange buy \$2.50 premium. The following are bid as	Stock Quotations. ying at par; selling at \$1,300 ed asked quotations corr sours.	shade were In No ing t and d
New Ga. 3/4s 27 to 50 years. 60 100 New Ga. 3/4s 30 100 New Ga. 3/4s 30 100 New Ga. 3/4s 30 100 New 3 4 4/4s 100 100 New 3 4 4/4s 100 100 New 3 4 4/4s 100 100 New 3 4 4/4s 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Atlanta & E. D. 110 Atlanta & E. D. 100 Atlanta & L. D. 100	into s The the m day, est of a larg force tively port the r
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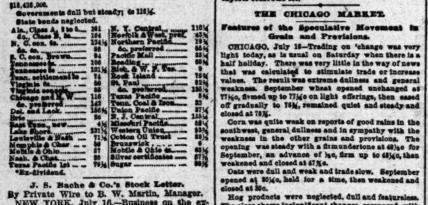
THE NEW YORK MARKET The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 16.—In point of dullbest the stock market fairly beat the record
bedaytoday, only a shade over 30,000 shares
somprising the business in all kinds of stocks
for the day. It is almost fruitiess to look for
a feature to such a market, bu the general
list displayed a firm temper throughout the
session and there was undoubted buying of
Richmond and West Point securities, which
rumor atributed to the Vanderbilts upon sufficien grounds to base such supposition upon.
Common stock again touched 9, but bonds
scored maerial gains. In general electric
stock there was also good buying, though the
rapidity with which the advance was made
suggested manipulation, and the final gain was
nearly 2 per cent. Among the inactive shares
Minneapolis and St. Louis made fractional
gains on comparatively large business for
those stocks, but this completes the list
of movements of nature to attract attention
and the rest of the list was most unusually
dull, with no feature. The bank statement,
with its large gains in cash and reserve, had
no appreciable infuence upon the list other
finan to maintain a firm tone. The close was
very dull and firm at slight gains for the day.
Exchange quiet and steady at
\$45,6468.

Heave easy; all loans at 2, cleaing offered at 2.

Manay easy; all leans at 2, cleaing offered at 2. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$67,907,000 currency,



J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.
by Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.
NEW YORK, July 16.—Business on the ex change today was probably as dull as any day heretofore, and the week ends with the pros-pects not bright as regards business next week. The bank statement was better than expected, and was favorable inasmuch as the week. The bank statement was better than expected, and was favorable inasmuch as the loans decreased \$900,000. How this came about nobody seems o know. This week has witnessed the defeat of the Stewart free coinage bill in the house, and the semocrats in Wall street are elated at this action of their party. Considerable surprise was expressed that this favorable plece of news did not induce outside buying, but people are beginning to realize the fact that the present system of coining 6,500,000 ounces a month is bade enough in itself, and must eventually lead to a speculation in gold which is sure to have a disastrous effect on the business community. How soon this change will occur nobody can say. The greatest heads in finance made terrible mistakes on this question, as the question is so tremendous and embraces to much that it is difficult to grasp it. Our exports next year will be large, but, of bourse, not as tremendous as they were last year. In a word the situation depends on the horps at home and if the European crops are feficient. Price's crop report today says the wheat harvests are promising but corn is later and backward.

The banks of this city have refused to pay put any gold this week as they are unwilling to part with their present stock on hand. Heretofore, so as not so embarrass the treasury, they have been willing to supply the export demand, but the last \$0,00,000 shipped abroad had to be taken from the United States treasury, and their stock is down to the low figure of \$110,000,000. This might be alarming if it were early in the season, but at this time of the year exports of grain take its place. It is a pity that our finances are not franged like the Bank of England, the Bank of France or the Imperial bank of Germany, as these banks do everything in their power to keep the stock of gold in their respective countries intact. If the bankers in this city would have resolved not to loan any money at less than 3 per cent these late shipments would never have gone out as the bankers here could

THE COTTON MARKETS. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

Local Market Balow we give soften fetures ! July August Beptember Bovember December Parakry February Maren	the o	Pening Fork	T.06 T.06 T.06 T.16 T.13 T.33 T.41 T.49	ne	7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.6	tens of using. 9-3 7.61 4-6 7.05 2-6 7.13 2-6 7.23 1-3 7.23 1-3 7.23 1-3 7.23 1-4 7.25 1-5 7.50 7-6 7.50 7-6 7.50	
Closed quiet; The following receip to, export	in a st	5,200 b	at of		rolldat	ed sed	
	RECH	IPT8	EXPORTS.		STOCK.		
	1801	1001	1802	1091	1892	1891	
aturday	1551	741	1880	1052	453638	242504	
Tuesday			-			-	
Buraday		-				=:	
Stills and her a			See See See		-Children	Bredgases	

1561 741 1860 1 wing are the clos

closed firm.

NEW YORK, July 18—Cotton easy; sales 784 bales;
middling uplands 754; Orleans 754; not receipts none;
gross 5; stock 507,175.

GALVESTON, July 18—Cotton easy; middling 7
not receipts 15 bales; gross 15; sales 5; stock 18,658,
NORFOLE, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 754; noceipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales 56; stock 6,778; exports
constwise 186.

RALTHORE July 18—Cotton purple, middling 754; no. coastwise 185.

RAIATIMORB, July 18—Cotton nominal; middling 7/s; not receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners—; shock 6,14; exports coastwine 145.

BOSTON, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 7/s; not receipts 200 bales; gross 6/s; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,005.

WILMINGTON, July 18—Cotton steady; middling 6/s; not receipts none bales; gress none; slock 6,914.

not receipts in none bases; gress stone, sales none, seeks, 5,514.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 76; not receipts 68 bales; gress 465; sales none steek 5,651; exports to Great Britain 294.

SAVARMAE, July 16—Cotton dull; middling 8 13-16; not receipts 6 bales; gross 17; sales 49; stock 5,510; exports coastwise 408.

MEW ORLHANTS, July 18—Cotton steady; middling 7; not receipts 40 bales; gross 501; sales 1,200; stock 102,335; exports coastwise 302.

MOBILE, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 7; not receipts 40 bales; gross 46; sales none; stock 5,034; exports coastwise 374.

MEMPHIS, July 16—Cotton quiet; middling 7; not receipts 70 bales; sales none; shipments 308; stock 23,053.

AUGUSTA, July 16—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7; not receipts 30 bales; sales none; shipments 50; stock 23,053.

AUGUSTA, July 16—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7; not receipts 30 bales; sales 707; stock 8,105.

CHARLBSTON, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 7; CHARLESTON, July 16—Cetton quiet; middling 7; net receipts 33 bales; gross 32; sales none; stock 15,654; exports coastwise 166.

THE CHICAGO MARKET

SALE DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O	Hog products were The close shows insign yesterday's last prices The leading favores	nificant of	hanges compa	red with
ì	today: Ope	enine.	Highest.	Closing.
		11%	784 7714	77 % 76%
THE STATE OF	September	48%	40%	41%
SCHOOL STATE	July	80% 80%	30 ×	80%
	July11	72%	11 72%	23 72%
	July	13	111	7 12%
	July.	82%	7 8236	1 60

GRAIN, PROVISIONS ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 18, 1892.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 18 - Flour - First patent \$5.50; second patent \$5.50; extra fancy \$4.50; fancy \$4.50; second patent \$5.50; extra fancy \$4.50; fancy \$4.50; family \$5.80; \$4.00. Corn.—No. 1 white Top; No. 2 white 70c; mixed \$60. Corn.—No. 1 white Top; No. 2 white 70c; mixed \$60. Corn.—No. 1 white Top; No. 2 white 70c; mixed \$60. Corn.—No. 1 white Top; No. 2 white 70c; mixed \$60. Corn.—No. 1 white Top; No. 2 white 70c; mixed \$60. Corn.—No. 1 white Top; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$60; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$60; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$60. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$60; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$60. No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$60; No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$60. No. 2 timothy small socks \$60. No. 2 timothy, small bales, \$60. No. 2 timothy small socks \$60. No. 2 timothy small but standy \$60. No. 2 timothy small socks \$60. No. 2 timothy small small

long clear 8.75; clear ribs 8.75; cheef clear 9.00; hams 110,115;

REW YORK, July 16—Pork quiet but firm; meas 61d \$12,00,311.00; new \$11.00; prime extra \$12.50. Middles quiet; shert clear 9.05. Lard weak and duil; western steam 7.15; city steam 8.70,61; options, July -; September 7.45; October 1.47.

ATLANTA, July 18—Clear rib sides, boxed 8/40; feedured bellies 8/40. Sugar-cured hams 12/40,61bc, a coording to brand and average; California 80. Break as the bacon 11/50. Lard—Leaf 8/40.

CHICAGO, July 18—Cash questations were as 50-lows Meas pork \$11,70,311.75. Lard 7.15(97.17)/4. Bibors ribs loose 1.50(37.00). Dry sait sheenders boxed 7.000. 1.25; short clear sides boxed 7.0007.85.

CINCINNATI, July 18—Fork steady; new \$12.95. Lard steady; current make 7.00. Bulk/meats quiet; short ribs 5.50. Bacon firm; short clear 5.00(98.12)/4.

Naval Storces.

Mayal Stores.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 15—Turpentine firm at 18%; reals firm; strained &; good strained &0; far steady at 81.0; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.0; released \$2, the place of \$1.0; released \$1.0; resin firm; good strained \$1.0; released \$1.0; resin firm at \$1.0; released \$1.0; resin firm at \$1.0; resin f

frm at \$1.00@1.10.

Country Produce

ATLANTA. July 16—Eggs 11@16c. Butter—Western creamery \$0.021\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. choles Tennesses 14@15c, other grades 10.011\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.c. Live poultry—Turkeys 16@15c; e bens 17@50c; young chickens, large 10.@15c; email spring 10@15c; ducks 15@15c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 16@50c; ducks 15@15c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 16@50c; ducks 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)s. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.c. (ducks 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.c. (ducks 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2003.10\)s.e. (2

Fruits and Confections
ATLANTA, July 18—Pears—LeConte \$1.00\, 2.50 crais,
Lemons \$5.00. Oranges — Messina \$5.00\, 2.50 crais,
Lemons \$5.00. Oranges — Messina \$5.00\, 2.50 coonuts \$3\text{ideal}, 00. Pigs 13\, 310\, 3

FINANCIAL.

WHERE TO INSURE. DESAUSSURE & MATHEWS,

14 S. BROAD STREET. Represent strong and reliable English and Amer-

ican fire insurance companies. BONDS WANTED TOTAL INSTITUTE OF CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL COMPANIES, ST.R.R.COMPANIES, SA.

N.W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers,

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, Five Thousand Dollars AUGUSTA, GA. Correspondence Invited.

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TO CAPITALISTS! ATLANTA MORTGAGES, Bearing 7 per cent semi-annual interest, Secured by choice city real estate, On hand for sale. Full information furnished on request, BARKER & HOLLEMAN,

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A. B. DARLING, formerly Battle house, Mohile, Hiram Hitchcock, formerly St. Charles
hotel, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

Madison Square, New York.

The largest, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the city, with the
most central and delightful location.

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july15-3m-sun-wed-fri-mon

Holland Springs (NEAR GAINESVILLE, GA.)

For terms address, J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.

Porter Springs, QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS

SUMMER RESORTS.

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IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.

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BILTMORE STATION, Asheville, North Carolina. Asbeville on the one side, Vanderbilt park on the other side; 100 acres of Forest park, 20 acres lawn, 1,200 square miles of view. The best appointed hotel, finest table, unequaled orchestra, unparalleled rides and drives. Most reasonable rates. Beautifully illustrated pamphiet free.

BROWNING & WHEELER, Proprietors. jun25-dim.

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Opens June 15, 1892
Narrow gauge railroad connects with the
Norfolk and Western railroad at Montgomery
station, formerly Big Tunnel. Circulars ab
railroad offices. Write for special rates to
GEORGE W. FAGG, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK CLARENDON HUTEL.
This Aristocratic Hotel will OPEN JUNE 30th.
Terms, \$14 Per Week and Upwards.
AVERILL & GREGORY, Proprietors. jun2e6-12t-sun wed sat

BATTERY PARK HOTEL Asheville, North Carolina,

Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,800 feet above sea level; average summer temperature of 65 degrees. Most magnificent scenery and climate east of Mississippi river. The hotel has been recently completely renovated, repainted, recarpeted and repaired in every way, at a cost of nearly \$80,000.

Best equipped hotel in the south—hydraulic elevators, electric belis and lights, music, ballroom, tennis courts, bowling alley and laddes billiard parlor. Beautiful drives and first-class livery. Cuisine excellent; service splendid.

The hotel, located upon a plateau covering in acres, 100 feet above the city, is within 6 minutes' walk of postoffice, churches and opera house, and commands best view of George Vanderbilt's palace. Special electric cars to hotel from all trains. For particulars apply to time 29 3 m. E. P. M'KISSICK, Manager. June 29 3-m

Damage.

Mr. R. J. Griffin and Mr. L. M. Harrison, the Medlock Manufacturing Company's tin roofs on Peachtree street were badly damaged and leaking badly from rust holes. The Excelsior Rubber and Iron roof coating Room 7. Gate City Bank Building has been applied to them. This coating is the thing for your roofs. Send for prices, etc., at once. T. C. M'DONALD & BRO., 75 Nelson Street, Atlanta, Ga. Over 5,000 squares of roofing now coated with it.

THE BRISTOL 13 to 19 E. Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue, New York city, a comfortable family house, convenient to all the principle stores and places of amusement: very moderate terms; Ameri-

THE AMERICAN CARLSBAD! particulars. E. W. Marsh & Co. Prop's, Lithia Springs, Ga. may17-26t-tues fri sun

FIREPROOF ABSOLUTELY

In addition to being favorite in fall and winter, it is most desirable, eool and delightful for spring and summer visitors. Located in the heart of New York city, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eight and Fifty-minth streets, and overlooking Central Park and Plaza square. Convenient to places of amusement and stores. Fifth avenue stages, cross-town and belt line horse cars pass the doors. Terminal station Sixth avenue elevated road within half a block. Conducted on American and Enropean plans. The water and ice used are vaperized and frozen on the premises and certified as to purity by Professor Charles F. Chandler.

SUMMER RATES, june 19—30t sun wed fri

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE

PLAN

EUROPEAN PLAN S1.00 per day Upward

THE STURTEYANT HOUSE

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE, Breadway, 28th & 29th Sta., New York, N. Y., jan 17—5m sun tues fri

THE ELAWOOD HOTEL, Marietta, Ga., under a new management, opens July 1st; twenty miles from Atlants; ten passages frains a day.

jon 22-lim wed sun.

W. A. HEMPHILL President H. T. INMAN, Vice Press ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cash

The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.
Undivided Profits, \$30,000.
TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, \$330,000.

A general banking business transacted, Superior advantages for handing collections. Commercial paper discounted at current rates. Loans made on marketable collaterals.

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

Insues certificates of deposit payable on demand, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum it left three months; 4% per cent per annum if left six months; and 5 per cent per annum if left sevire months

DIRECTORS W. A. Hemphill, H. Z. Imman, Charles N. Fowler, H. Y. McCord, E. C. Spalding, J. Carroll Payne, A. J. Shropshire, Allen P. Morgas, Alonso Richardson. feb 26 d 1y

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THE CAPITAL CITY

CITY DEPOSITORY.

SURPLUS, \$100,000. CAPITAL, \$400,000. Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Greas Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, a per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4% er cent per annum if left 12 months

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Building and Loan Association. Southern Mutual

\$940,336 67 INCREASE IN PROFITS.

Profits July 1, 1890..... \$ 18,112.08 | Profits July 1, 1891..... \$ 78,977.13 | Profits July 1, 1892..... \$162,905.77 GROWTH IN ASSETS. Assets July 1, 1890. \$283,141.40 | Assets July 1, 1891. \$560,392.57 | Assets July 1, 1892 \$940,336.07

OFFICERS. RNRY L. ATWATER, President.

A. J. ORME, Vice Pres. and Manager Loan Department
WM. C. HALE, Sec. and Gen. Mgr. H. P. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec. ELLIS & GRAY, Gen. Counsel.
L. J. LAIRD, Manager Agencies.

R. M. FARRAR, Treasurer, Home Office-Corner Pryor and Decatur Streets, ATLANTA, GA.

Any information will be cheerfully given by the Secretary.

R. F. Maddox, Pres't.; J. W. Rucker, Vice Pres't.; W. L. Peel, Cash'r.; G. A. Nicolson, Ass't Cash'r Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital. \$150,000. Charter Liability, \$300,000. Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts sue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent, if left 60 days er cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. GEORGIA. SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.

Boxes to rent at from \$5 to \$29 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follwos: sense Demand Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 er cent per annum if left six months; 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodation illmited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

M. HAVERTY, FURNITURE MAN.

Furniture ever before offered in our market. I have in stock 50 Hat Racks, from \$0 to \$50; a nice assortment of Wardrobes, from \$7 to \$85; some handsome Chiffoniers, Ladies' Desks, Rattan Chairs and Couches, a very nice lot of roll and flat-top Desks ed in our market. I have in stock 50 Hat Racks, from \$6 and revolving Book Cases and Chairs. The cheapest in the city. I have 10,000 odd Chairs in stock which I will sell very low in order to close out; some 50 new Baby Carriages at less than cost; 25 Bed Lounges very cheap. Folding Beds, Springs. Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Fancy Tables, Pictures, Looking Glasses and Commodes. All these goods must be sold to make room for fall stock. Come and H. HAVERTY, THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE MAN SOUTH,

77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

We manufacture the following Specialties. TRY THEM!

Pure Red Lable Lead, One Coat Carriage Paints, Enamel Paints, Ful ton Tinted Lead, Artists' Oil Colors, Iron Brand Roof Paints, Varnishes and Japans. Dealers in Brushes and Window Glass.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO., 21 EAST ALABAMA STREET. - - ATLANTA, GA.

LOCATED 50~ Park, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St., NEW YORK, one block from Elevated Railway Station. ACCOMMODATIONS

ms singly or on suite. Y A NEW AND ABSOLUTE-LY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL

NEW YORK. COPELAND TOWNSEND,

る。

Holel Metropole BROADWAY, AVENUE, SEVENTY-RIGHT, and PORTY-BEST AND

Rest, Health, Pleasure -AT-

The Oakland Heights,

NOTABLE WOMEN

The Deserve Mention in Literature, Art and Affairs.

ABBEMA THE FEMININE VAN BEERS,

es Balfour, Lord Salisbury's Favor ite Misco-Maris Corelli, the Mys-terious Novelist.

noise Abbema has achieved what so few men achieve in their artistic career—origity, originality of coloring, conception and gn. Although she still looks quite a young ann, she was one of the first to discover adapt Japanese curios to the purposes of painter, and even now some hairs from brush of the great eastern artist Palikao to have strayed into her studio. Her portraits are impregnated with the brilt, harmonious pigments used by the Japase in their best work, and she is particity successful when engaged on counteranese in their best work, and she is particularly successful when engaged on counterfelt presentments of some woman of genius, such as Sarah Bernhardt and Gyp, whose fantastic clothing lends itself to weird and striking effects. Mademoisselle Abbema is Belgian, and may be styled the female Van Beers, although she never attains the ease and wersatility of her famous compairiot. Together with her father and mother, a quaint old Flemish couple, vastly proud of their daughter's talent, she inhabits a tiny flat on the Boulevard des Italiens, fitted up entirely in eastern style and ever filled with the costllest and brightest blossoms that money can procure. At the salou "private view" she slways attracts considerable attention, owing to her half masculine habiliments; small, slight and dark, she affects over a short clinging skirt a man's frock coat and tie,



DUCHESS OF EDINBURG.

La Divine Sarah is her most intimate friend and she is never so happy as when working in the latter's beautiful studio. She is said to have contributed to the marriage of Maurice Bernhardt with the Princess Jablouska, the fair Polish girl who came to Paris to stelly art and who remained as Sarah Bern-hardt's daughter-in-law. Mademoiselle Abbema

Maurice Bernhardt with the Princess Jablouska, the fair Polish giri who came to Paris to stedy art and who remained as Sarah Bernhardt's daughter-tu-law. Mademoiselle Abbema rarely if ever takes a pupil; she has an independent fortune and has never been specially anxious to sell her pictures.

Miss Agnes Halfour is thought by many people to be in every way as good a man as her brother, the present leader of the house for the Hon. Arthur Balfour, but she is consulted by him on all important points and is the favorite niece of Lord Salisbury. Although of course a strong believer in coercion, she is very fond of the Irish people, and much regretted to have to give up her Irish home, when her brother—resisted his place as secretary for the Honerald isle, As if to proye that she could turn her hand jo anything, Miss Balfour once wrote a couple of very interesting magasine articles on a tour she made with Balfour through the west of Irisha. She has a cool, critical judgment, and is an invaluable member of the ladies council of the Primrose League. Although scarce a mouth passes but she is credited by some journal with approaching matrimonial intentions, those who know her well declare that she will never leave her brother, miless he should himself make up his mind to take a wife. She does not share her brother's love of golfing, but is addicted to the more old-fashioned and, quiet game of croquet. Miss Balfour is a tall, agreeable-looking woman, still on the right side of forty. She generally dresses in brown and can hold her own conversationally with any member of her majesty's cabinet. Her brother often declares that his greatest political help is her custom of golng through the morning papers and marking what is useful for his perusal. Miss Marie Corelli is one of the most mysterious literary ladies in the world. No one exactly seems to know who she is or where she came from, and certainly none can tell whither she is going. She has a strong objection to having her portrait reproduced, and even her friends find it

and during the quiet night hours when all is still.

The duchess of Edinburgh, mother of the youngest and newest royal finnces, has had a strange and troubled history. As Archduchess Marie, of Russia, she was the adored only daughter of Czar Nicholas, and her marriage to the sailor son of the queen of England was considered by many a messiliance, but her love for him conquered all obstacles, and what was looked upon by many as a mery political arrangement was really dictated—on one side at least—by the most fervent girlish affection. A Prince Charming, so frankmannered and easy, was a marked contrast to those who frequented the grand ducal circle.

to those who frequented the grand docal circle.

It must be owned that the duchess of Edinburgh is not popular in England; the deep-roofed feeling of distrust against the Russian nation which has obtained in Great Britain since the Orimean war extended itself to her, and, proudly sensitive, she did not care to try and conciliate the affections of those who credited her from the first with want of sympathy and dislike of her husband's people. She has, however, made an admirable wife to her somewhat foolish spouse, and little Princess Marle, Roumania's future queen, has been extremely well brought up, and is said by all those who know her to be by far the most winning member of the royal families. Since the tragic death of her father, the duchees has never seemed to have the cloud of gloom entirely lifted off her. She is much beloved in her own inner circle, and the present caar is never seemed to have the cloud of gloom entirely lifted off her. might have been, more might have been, more might have been, more press Frederic, draws very were, but Princess Louise's work pect from such men as Watts e generally exhibits in the roy a specialty is portraits.

the nos to interfere with the great plants?'s any engagements, Frincess Louise courterly informed him that she would only rete three sittings of two hours each. On the of these occasions she had him to lunch ther, and no doubt, made many mental ea. After having sketched in his features general coloring in this fashion, the printing made a point of attending every one of his ite performances, with and general coloring in this fashlon, the prin-cess made a point of attending every one of his public performances, with pencil and sketch book, and the result has been most remark-able. Paderewsid, with his shock of red pre-Raphaelite hair, dreamy green eyes and sensi-tive clear-cut features, stares out of the can-vas straight into futurity. On the other hand, the finest thing about Alma Tadema's counter-



PRINCESS LOUISE.

felt presentment of the same head, is the background, an old eastern carpet full of external subtleties of design and coloring, which, it must be admitted, throw out to a singular degree the special idiosyncrasies of the gifted artist. The marchiones's studio is situated in Kensington palace, and is innocent of any of the somewhat theatrical properties which one often meets with in the work rooms of well known painters. Everything there is arranged with a view to being useful, nothing has been sacrificed to show or effect.

Her royal highness felt deeply the death of Sir Edgar Boehm, the sculptor; they constantly worked together, and it was owing to his tuition that she acquired such power. For years it has been her ardent wish to go to Paris and study, but neither her husband or Queen Victoria will permit this lapse from royal etiquette. The princess plays a varlety of instruments, including the mandolin and the guitar, and sings rather better than most amateurs. When she takes the trouble she is always well dressed, for her artistic mind enables her to make up a happy choice of both design and material. She attends every private view, generally during the luncheon hour or early in the morning, when the gallerles are more or less empty, and on these occasions is always gowned in some simple sombre tollet and attended by one Indy in waiting.

ON THE EGONTIED

ON THE FRONTIER.

Northern Boundary Line of the United

S. R. Wendell, in West Virginia School Journal, The northern boundary of this country is marked out by stone cairns, iron pillars, wood pillars, earth mounds, and timber posts. A stone cairn is 7½ by 8 feet; an iron pillar 7 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom, and 4 inches at the top; an earth mound 7 by 14 feet; timber posts are 5 feet high and 8 inches inches at the top; an earth mound 7 by 14 feet; timber posts are 5 feet high and 8 inches square. There are 385 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and base of the Rocky mountains. That portion of the boundary which lies east and west of Red river valley is marked by cast iron pillars at even mile intervals. The British place one in every two miles, and the United States one between every two British posts. Cut pillars or markers were made at Detroit, Mich. They are hollow iron castings, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, in the form of a truncated pyramid, 8 feet high, 8 inches square at the bottom and 4 inches at the top, as before stated. They have at the top a solid pyramidal cap, and at the bettom an octagon flange 1 inch in thickness. Upon the opposite faces are cast in letters two inches high the inscriptions, "Convention of London," and "October 20th, 1818." The inscriptions begin about 3 feet 6 inches above the base, and read upward. The interiors of the hollow posts are filled with well seasoned cedar posts, sawed to fit, and securely spiked through spike holes cast in the pillows for the purpose. The average weight of each pillar when completed is 85 pounds. The pillars are all set 4 feet in the ground, with their inscription face to the north and south, and the earth is well settled and stamped about them.

For the wooden pillars well seasoned logs are selected, and the portion above the ground painted red to prevent swelling and shrinking. These posts do very well, but the Indians cut them down for fuel, and nothing but iron will

them down for fuel, and nothing but iron will

them down for fuel, and nothing but iron will last very long.

Where the line crosses lakes, mountains of stone have been built, the bases being in some places 18 feet under water and the tops projecting 8 feet above the lake's surface at high water mark. In the forests the line is marked by felling the timber a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush. The work of cutting through timbered swamps was very great, but well done, and the boundary distinctly marked by the commissioners the whole distance from Michigan to Alaska.

The Chinaman's Bazor.

The Chinaman's Bazor.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The Chinaman perhaps shaves oftener than any other man on earth," said Thomas A. Dunwiddy, of San Francisco, at the Lindell, "and with the possible exception of the American Indian, he really has less need of it. But it seems to be a fad among the Mongolians of San Francisco, and especially those who are well to do, to have their faces manipulated by a tonsorial artist nearly every day. A queer little razor it is they use, too. It is in no respect like our razor, except in the matter of keenness of its edge. It is a wee bit of a blade, nicely curved into a semi-circle. With this tool the Chinese barber scrapes the almost hirsateless face of his customer and then-shaves him around the ears and down the neck to the first bone of the spinal column.

"It, of course, serves the excellent and highly commendable purpose of cleansing the Mongolian face, neck and ears of dirt very effectually, though the hairs it clips are few and far between. The rounded point of the razor is almost inserted into the Celestial ear, and every ambitious hair that dares to show itself in the arricular lobe is elipped before its growth proceeds very far. The Chinaman, you know, is scrupulously cleanly about his ears. A growth of hair in them is considered a mark of low birth or of careless and ungenteel habits."



Superior to every other known.
Used in Millions of Homes—
40 Years the Standard.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky
Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable
and Wholksome.
No other balting and

MANCHESTER.

Northen, Fitzgerald, Hemphill, Richardson, Hawthorne, Goodwin, Graves.

THE PROGRAMME FOR MANCHESTER'S

Great Day, Next Tuesday the Cor ner Stone of the College to Be Laid.

HALF FARE RATE ON ALL RAILROADS

A Great Barbeoue and a Good Time Assured. Gov. Northen, Bishop Fitsger, ald, Mayor Hemphill, John B. Goodwin, Henry Bichardson, J. B. Hawthorne, John Temple Graves.

This is the intellectual bill of fare which Manchester will spread when it makes its first formal appearance before the world on Tuesday next, the 19th instant. On the dear will be the stant.

Manchester will spread when it makes its first formal appearance before the world en Tuesday next, the 19th instant.

On that day the corner stone of that grand new Southern Baptist Female college will be laid, with impressive ceremonies, in the presence of a great crowd of Masons, and citizens and visitors from all over the state.

On that day, too, the new name for which all dictionaries have been searched, and all states have contributed to find will be first formally and officially pronounced in the christening of the new educational center, whose fortunes have already enlisted the interest and sympathy of the whole country.

The great body of Atlanta Masons with their brethren from other sections will participate in the ceremonies to which this great order is ever an indispensable adjunct. It is hoped that the procession will be superb in its proportions and quality. Other orders will doubtless join in the procession and help swell the imposing array.

The three popular and distinguished Georgians, whose names head this article, have already consented to participate in the programme and make addresses on that day. Colonel Goodwin will make the formal oration and Dr. Hawthorne and John Temple Graves will also make addresses, charged with all the interest which they both feel in this new and noble and beneficent enterprise. Other gentlemen of eloquent distinction have also been invited to speak and have the matter under consideration. Their names will be published as soon as authorized.

The intellectual bill of fare is to be ably supplemented by a feast for the material appreciation of man. In this period of famous barbecues, it is safe to prophesy that no more "tempting and toothsome beasts" will be feasted fat on the good things of flesh and philosophy that day.

Half Fares on Railroads.

The efforts of Colonel Eugene Blalock, the able and indefatigable president of the company, has secured liberal concessions from the railroads of the state, and every road entering Allanta has consented to offer for this

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of a emedies for Children Teething. 25 cents a bottl

Niagara Falls Excursion, July 28th. Niagara Falls Excursion, July 28th.

The C. H. and D., whose magnificent excursions to Niagara Falls. Toronto and the Thousand islands are always the banner excursions of the summer season, will run another from Cincinnati, Thureday, July 28th. The excursion will go via Detroit and the Michigan Central, "the Niagara Falls Route."

The rates from Cincinnati to Niagara Falls and return will be \$5, and from Dayton \$4.50. Toronto and return will be a dollar higher, and to Thousand islands and return \$5 higher. Tickets will be good for five days from Niagara Falls and ten days from Thousand islands. For further particulars call on your local agent or address any C. H. and D. agent, or E. O. McCormick, general passenger and ticket agent, Cincinnati, O. July 2 to July 20.

To Our Agents and Postmasters-In having the addresses of papers changed, please state whether Daily or Weekly, always giving postoffice changed from. Subscribers sending us stamps

tect them with oil paper, or we will have to refuse them. We have received during the past few weeks of wet weather hun dreds of letters with stamps stuck together

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonie.

For billousness, Constitution and Malaria.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart

For Sleeplessness, Nerrousness and Heart diseases.

For Fever, Chilis, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlants, Ga.

Col. L. J. Allred Writes:

Col. L. J. Alired Writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and billousness. I have tried all the renedies advertised for these diseases and got no permanent relief. About one year ago the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form, I became very weak and lost fiesh rapidly. I commenced using Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as I ever did in my life.

L. J. All.RED,
Doorkeeper Georgia State Senate.

State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1891.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoris

PERSUNAL .

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room molding and furniture. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone TI I have a handsome assertment of etchings, engravings and water colors, and the finest stock of picture frames in the state. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street. Mail orders receive prompt attention oct 22-ly

Have your pictures framed at Thornton's. Buy your hammocks at Thornton's. Cro K sets at Thornton's, 27 Whitehall st. kichings for wedding presents at Thornton's. 100 cards with plate. \$1.50, at Thornton's.

Needing a tonic, or children who want build-ing up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indi-restion, Billiousuess and Liver Complaints.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.



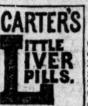
Catching an Idea.

We are now offering special inducements in \$12.50 and \$15 suits at \$9.90.

Negligee and puff bosom shirts cent discount. Straw hats at half price. EISEMAN & WEIL

One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers. 3 Whitehall St.

SICK HEADACHE



Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Ton-

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating natter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; n griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. BMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and

Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.



FACTS.

The poet Tennyson can take a worthess sheet of paper, and, by writing a poem on it, make it worth \$65,000. That's

A cup of Hoyt's Rijamo Coffee for breakfast will make a man feel better all day. That's facts. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a

sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,-000. That's capital. Hoyt's Regal Patent Flour never fails

to make good, pure, light, wholesome bread. That's quality.

The mechanic can take material worth 75 cents and make it into a watch worth \$100. That's skill.

Every one who tries Hoyt's fine Jersey Butter pronounces it the purest and finest they ever tried. That's good judgment. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold, and stamp upon it an "eagle bird," and make it worth \$20.

That's money. Connoisseurs pronounce our Talo Tea the best ever brought to Atlanta. That's good

The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for \$2. That's labor.

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DR. SNYDER,

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MRS. RACHEL C. JOHN	SON.		
Pacific Junction, lo	wa325 lbs.	14TIDS.	178lbs.
Oregon, Mo	320 4	168 4	159 "
S. B. COPE, Ormo, Wis		205 44	135 "
SIMBON VAN WINKLE,			
Franklin, Ill		298 **	126 "
Ft. Bidwell, Cal	278 **	172 "	106 "
MRS. SARAH BARNER, 1311 So. Fifth street,			
Leavenworth, Kas.	275 "	170 *	105 "

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,

Atlanta Piano Co. Plant FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from Fulton superior court, I will receive bids until the lat of August, 1892, for the following described property, separate bids for realty and personalty, and also bids for the property as a whole, being invited.

The realty fronts 200 feet on right of way of Goorgia railroad, extending back 250 feet, along west side of Borne street, and is most eligibly located for manufacturing and includes a fine three-story brick building, with engine and boiler house and dry kim. The factory is fully equipped with modern machinery and appliances for making pianos in every part except action and keys, and has a capacity of at least twenty pianos per week. It is in condition to start at any time, and put finished pianos on the market, there being about 190 of unfinished pianos in different stages of construction, and much material on hand. The pianos made have a good reputation, and when the factory was in operation the demand was greater than the output. Most of the material for the pianos is produced in this section. The property as it stands has cost about \$60,000 and with a sufficient commercial capital could be made to earn handsome dividends on \$100,000. The right of rejecting any and all bids is reserved. An inspection of the property is invited, and full details will be given on application. Address D. M. BAIN, Receiver, Care Bain & Kirkpatrick Company, Hardware Merchants, Atlanta, Ga. july10-4w sun wed.

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POPOGATAPETL.

A Tourist Tells of the Great Mexican Yolcano.

SOME STREET SCENES IN MEXICO.

Political Processions, Lavanderas, Cabmen and Mestizos-Things That Attract a Traveler's Attention.



the highest mountain in Mexico. He lifts snow-covered top 17, 800 feet above tide. The companion of this volcanic giant is

Insacchnatl, about sixteen thousand feet high. One naturally compares them and mentions them to gether. They are the two grandest objects in the wall of mountains surrounding the beautiful valley of Anahuac and they glorious scenery which I have attempted to describe of Mexico. They are the first to greet the eye and impress themselves upon the enraptured traveler as he comes into Mexico's capital; they are the first and the last things he sees every day while there. Sixty miles, or twenty leagues, as they express it, stretch between the City of Mexico and the quaint little town of Amecameca, at the foot of the volcanoes. Arriving at Amecameca, we see nearer the town the volcano of Ixtaccihaud, or I.a Mujer Blanca, the white woman. The name is a literal description of the mountain. She covers a long portion of the ridge with her white shroud find is really suggestive by her shape of a dead giantess robed in white stretched upon her bier. The neck looks a trifle too long, but the dead face is perfect and the hair streams in silver locks from the snowy forehead back over the head and down the sides of the bier. At her feet stands the grim old giant Popocatapetl, with his glittering snow crown.

An Aztec tradition has it that these meun-

crown.

An Aztec tradition has it that these mountains were once giants, with whom the supreme deity became offended and changed

greatly appreciated at home and admired abroad.

Among the street scenes is the universal cab. At the depot on arrivals of trains the cabmen are the self-appointed committee of reception for tourists. One realizes by the strange language dinned in his ears that he is in a foreign city, although no ocean rolls between him and his home. The cabs are generally drawn by two horses and are about like Ballard's which do similar service at the "cyar shed" in Atlanta, the drivers have the cone-shaped hats which are so common in Mexico.

It would be an advance for Mexico to have a great steam laundry with neat little call and delivery wagons as we have, but their methods are not at all ahead of the old auntie and her washtub, washboard, lye soap and battling stick and great bundle of Monday morning clothes. The Spanish name for them is lavanderas, they hold forth down on LaViga cannal and great rows of them gather under poorly constructed covers and work away with the rudest possible utensils. They scrub on rocks for washboards and souse and rinse and wash away for dear life and, resting and they lose breath, they chatter and gab in quaint lingo and then fall to their work again. The washpot is a stranger to them and the dirt is removed from the clothes by dint of main strength.

The Mexican laborer is more like the Chinese or Japanese than any other I can recall. There are few beasts of burden,



saving always the burro, and the loads are nearly all carried on the shoulders of men. Many of them, even when not loaded, take to the street and jog along patiently in a sort of up-and-down dog trot, just as they do when they are heavily laden.

A look down one of the principal streets will not differ greatly from our own. There are stores, two to three stories high on each side, shade trees with latticed boxes around



THE VOLCANOES FROM CHAPULTEPEC.



LA MUJER BLANCA

top, almost a short mile the longest way across and it is about a quarter of a mile deep. There is no snow in the crater, the volcano's hot breath stops that. The smell of sulphurous fumes is strongly suggestive of the infernal regions and the fires that you read about

of sulphurous fumes is strongly suggestive of the infernal regions and the fires that you read about.

There is a mine within the crater from which great quantities of sulphur have been removed at an immense profit. Indians were the workmen; they were known as volcaneros and they camped in rough huts at the bottom of the crater, where it was perfectly light. Sometimes, of course, earthquakes disturbed their slumbers or the volcane would warm up in some unexpected quarter, but their camps were never destroyed or deserted.

This mountain top is the very workshop of nature, the battle ground of the elements of heat and cold. The hissing, sulphurous steam and the thunderous bellowings from within the crater were in great contrast with the frozen, icy cone which held this fury.

Many descriptions have been written of the volcano and its ascent, from the time when Cortez crossed the mountain down at La Cruz, where the horses are left, to this attempt. All agree that it is the one great exploit in Mexico, and that it fully repays all the toil and danger attending the trip.

While in the City of Mexico I saw two

exploit in Mexico, and that it fully repays all the toil and danger attending the trip.

While in the City of Mexico I saw two great processions or demonstrations of the people for and against their government. The one against Diaz seemed to be composed mainly of students who marched in two and fours in a procession about two blocks long. They bore transparencies critcising the present administration, they hooted and yelled their complaints in Spanish and their noise was tumultuous. The procession favoring Diaz was largely of representative people of all classes, the streets were thronged and all the people in the full half mile over which the procession stretched seemed glad. It was a good natured, happy crowd, hilarious in many ways, discharging fireworks and abouting like boys in a mild mow storm at a fabbit hunt. Occasionally as the propession passed a speaker would mount a convenient fence or post mid make quite a speech to the crowd who cheered him and who would catch up smatches from his address and cry them on as they went. In the crowd Miss Johnson and I met one old fellow expleding fireworks. I told him that I was an American, thinking that he would know that I had no special interest in the demonstration except as a "looker on in Venice," but his good nature made room for me and he replied, "Americano shoot! fis, bang!" Obtaining some of his

them from humans to great volcanoes. Ix taccihauti lies today just as she was stricken. Popocatapeti stood at her feet expressing his wrath by pouring forth streams of fire and lava, and his grief by the streams of tears that trickle down his shoulders from the eternal snows above. The Indians in their awe named him "The Hill That Smokes," which is expressed in the awkswardly spelt name today. Popocatapeti.

Leaving Amecameca, the road winds up through great fields of corn along the foothills, higher among wheat and barley fields then among great pine forests, to an elevation of about thirteen thousand feet above tide.

Then begins the great stretch of volcanic sand about the base of the conical top of the volcano. Horses sink nearly knee-deep in climbing this tremendous steep. The angle is nearly 45 degrees, the point at which sand slides. Every little while it is necessary to stop and relieve the labored breathing which the least exertion brings on in this rarefled atmosphere. I used to call it "getting my wind" when a school boy, tired with running, playing base, leapfrog or bullpen.

The limit of vegetation is perhaps a thou wand feet above the last pines. The horses are left at the snow-line on a sort of backbone ridge of black volcanic rocks 15,000 feet up. Now for half a mile of the most perilous climbing over snow blocks and ice, up—up to the great crater. It is about a five-hours' task and you grow so tired of the monotonous pull that when you reach the crater you can hardly realize that you are really there.

The edge of the crater is of the black volcanic sand through which the horses toiled to laboriously. The crater is oblong at the least even of the case of the content of the fire of the box was a feet above the last pines. The horses are left at the snow-line on a sort of backbone ridge of black volcanic rocks 15,000 feet up. Now for half a mile of the most perilous climbing over snow blocks and ice, up—up to the great crater. It is about a five-hours' task and you grow so tired of the monotonous street. One answer is suincent to all questions about this plan of building, the narrow grated windows and the heavily set doors and strong fastenings—the revolutions which were once so common in Mexico. It was necessary for each man's house to be his fort and defense in the times when no man knew his friends and no one regarded the government as stable. Mexico has very few fires, the houses heing so constructed that there is little danger of their being destroyed by fire. For the last year there has been only one destructive fire. This is a wonderful record when we consider the equipment of the fire brigade. I think the Mexicans must be ashamed of their fire engines, or else their hearts are not moved by red shirts, gaudy uniforms, helmets, hose reels and brightly silvered steam engines. In asking admission, which was denied me, as I stood at the door of the engine house, I could see the one poor little engine, which Cap Joyner would have laughed to see—this old relic, like "Blue Dick," standing there, claiming to be able to pump out any fire in Mexico.

I have never been able to decide why the ancient Aztecs wanted to end so many of their words with the consonants "tl." We have chocolatl, Popocatapetl, Xochitl, Ixtaccihuatl, Mexitl, Teoxihuitl, Mixcoatl, thaushtl, axayacatl, and many others which nobody can pronounce, yet all have a pretty or a clear meaning when once explained. Those Indians were children of nature, simple, but with twisted tongues.

A noted missionary to Mexico has thus clearly summed up the moral state of affairs:

"This is a transition epoch in the history of the country A helf centure."

ple, but with twisted tongues.

A noted missionary to Mexico has thus clearly summed up the moral state of affairs:

"This is a transition epoch in the history of the country. A half century of struggle with foreign domination and with ecclesiasticism, resulting in the apparently firm establishment of a republic and the complete divorcement of church and state, has at last given place to peace. Mexico's pulse beats more normally than ever before. Her energies, instead of finding vent in rebellions, are now devoted to arts of peace. Encouraged by this peace and by the government, foreigners are investing their capital and enterprise in railroads, mines and manufactories. Steam and electricity render the success of rebellions almost hopeless. The scream of the locomotive is breaking even the profound quiet of the snow-crowned mountains. The burros and cargadores, Mexico's traditional burden bearers, look in wonder as their occupation vanishes. The electric light in the Grand plaza of this city shines on excavated columns and sculptures of the old Aztec temple, as well as on the hoary cathedral and deserted Inquisition building, as if to rebuke the deeds of darkness of the past. Just as marked is the transition in religious matters. The more intelligent liberals, disgusted with "The Church," are naturally making their transit into infidelity. The common classes are more and more asserting their liberty of conscience. Mediaeval bigotry has to struggle with modern liberalism in a constantly increasing number of towns. The Bible and its religion are daily growing in favor. The National museum may with reason inclose within the same walls the blood-stained sacrificial stone of the Aztec paganism and two skeletons of victims of the in-

quisition."

The fame of the City of Mexico has gone out to all the world. Nearly five hundred years ago the story of its splendor, the glory of its temples, the civilization of its people and their wealth, the pump and circumstance of its rulers, the beauty of its climate, went across the seas and reached the royal courts of Europe. This story brought Cortes and his Spanish army across the ocean, and to possess this great jewel for Spain were set some of the deepest plots and enacted the bloodlest deeds in all history. The story is not less famous

hills, deeply and darkly bined by a wondrous atmosphere marvelously clear, high hills with camel backs outlined against the sky, a silent, never-ending caravan led on by two hoary leaders with heads uplifted high above the others and whitened by eternal snows, still charm the eye and compel our admiration.

There are records and evidences within the city in hieroglyphics, images, altars, sacrificial stones, parchments, picture writings and deposed gods, which faithfully speak the story of a people once high and mighty, conquered and crushed in their own land.

land.

I noted carefully the relation of master and peon, servant of debt, of Gauchipine and creole, of mestizo and lepero, Castilian and Aztec and from the great object lesson I had studied I could only decide that I had seen an American Egypt, great in its ruins, yet glorious in its modern development.

opment.

I am especially indebted to my kind faiends who opened their home to me, "a stranger in a strange land." I bear their faces and good wishes in clear memory. I found the officials of the Mexican National railroad courteous and capable gentlemen who spare no pains to make the traveler comfortable on their excellent line. The trains, with the finest Pullman sleepers, are speedy, punctual and in every way reliable. Returning, I found some scenes which I remembered well, but as a rule the route is as delightfully pleasant the second time as it is the first.

as it is the first.

I bade goodby to Mexico resolving that at some future time I would revisit these scenes and enjoy once more the rapture of that beautiful valley, which is surpassing in its loveliness.

B. A. H.

AULD LANG SYNE.

A Reminiscence A fog was on the Thames. The lights along the quay were faintest nebulae. The tide was running, and its mean and sob and sigh suggested to my mind a dimly lighted room, a little coffin and a haggard woman kneeling.

I sat upon the taffrail of a ship, and as I looked upon the greatest city of the world asleep, and thought of how the lilies bloomed and beautified its slums and gaudy poped and beautified its slums and gaudy pop-pies grew upon the richest lawns of Little Dorrit and of Becky Sharp, of Chatterton, his hunger and his tragic death and of Beau Brummel's empty head and empty heart as painful paradoxes such as these came crowding in my mind, I turned my glance

upon the Thames and said:
"Now, in the name of God and justice, take these people out into the sea and bid them go to other lands where virtue, pu-rity and merit find reward."

The thought was barely formulated when I heard a sound across the water that seem-"Clack-clack-clack-clack."

It was a steamer's capstan, and the metal paws in sharp, vibrating intonation on the brakes told me that the heavy iron chain would soon be taut. A breeze came up the river and the fog was slowly lifting. I discovered a mighty vessel lying on the stream. I heard a sailor's song, almost The anchor is weighed, the anchor is weighed,

and growing louder with the repetition, the words soon drowned the noise of capstan and of creaking cable in the hawse. Up through the hatches rushed a motley crowd—half-clad men and boys and women with their babes held in their arms; young girls, unmindful of their bare and glistening feet and heedless of their naked timbs, and toddling children. A thousand souls came up into the night and stood upon the

decks, beneath the hanging lamps.

The sailor ceased his song. The regular staccato of the capstan came again. A ragged man, wild-looking and unkempt, sprang on the rail, and taking off his shabby hat, sent forth in pure and silvery tenor

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?
I have heard five thousand voices sing in
saengerfest, "Die Wacht am Rhine," I
have heard "The Marsellaise" sung by an

is the best. Sold by all first-class dealers in beer, wines and liquors. Potts & Potts, wholesale agents, No 32 Peachtree street.

And Living Dogs Compared by Bill

DISPUTES AN OLD

Once Lived, Than a Live Dog Whose Existence Is Death.

Written Exclusively for The Constituti The wise man said that "a living dog was better than a dead lion," and he explains by saying that "the living know they must die, but the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward and the men ory of them is forgotten."

That may be true in the abstract, but still I would rather be a dead lion than the average dog. Dead hons are scarce, but living dogs are numerous. Dead lions were once alive and if we compare them with humanity they were a power in the land and the memory of them is not forgoticn.

Obituaries, epitaphs and eulogies upon the dead are to the average reader unwelcome

iterature. Biography will do pret'y well but an obituary comes so close on to the funeral that it smacks of death, and death is never a welcome subject. We havent got time to consider death. We will see the old fellow later. But when great men or good men pass away it is well for us to stop a little while and contemplate their lives. We don't know what comfort it will give them in the spirit world—whether any or none—or whether world-whether any or none-or whether they hear us or not or can read our thoughts but there is enough in nature and revela-tion for us to believe that the spirits of the dead are very near us and are intensely concerned in everything that we do. But whether we believe this or not, it is good for the living to contemplate the life work of good men and good women who have gone before. Whether they be few or many they are the saviors of all the rest-the hostages who secure peace and good gov-erament and give protection to life, liberty and property. A cynical, skeptical man may sneer at religion and the church but he wouldnt dare to live in a community if every member of the church were to move out of it. A few men would have saved Sodom and it is the few that save saved Sodom and it is the few that save every town and city. Leaving out of the question the grace of God, there is that reverence which the bad have for the good, that is like a balance wheel and establishes law and order. The example and influence of one good, strong man in a community is more potent than that of fifty wicked ones. This is the natural tribute of evil to good. Even the devil has respect for virtue in all its forms. Truth and justice, chastity and temperance stand alone, but vice has to have props, and even then it is always falling. "Murder will out." "One lie calls for another."

Good men are scarce. You can count them easily in every community. I mean the men of principle, the men you can trust in all emergencies, the men of truth, whose word is as good as their bond, the men who stand firm in war and in peace, in freand in flood, in famine and pestilence, in poverty and riches, always the same and always true. How many such are in Cartersville, how many in Rome, how many in Atlanta?

Suppose there was a sign of fire and brimstone unless we found fifty in our town.

tersville, how many in Rome, how many in Atlanta?

Suppose there was a sign of fire and brimstone unless we found fifty in our town, and old Father Abraham began to look around, who would he take? Suppose he wanted 100 at Rome, could he get them?

Could he get 500 in Atlanta, if he were to ransack every church and then run his seine through the opera house while the high kicking was going op? It's men he demands, not women; women would save us, but good men, pure men are scarce. They make but little noise, and yet they are seen and known by the old and the young, and their influence pervades the community. When such a man dies he is missed. There is a loss—a loss of citizenship, and the devil is happy and will fill the gap if he can.

I was thinking about the death of just

rolec:
Soud and sever chrought to mile?
Should and acquaintance be forged, and days o' lang syne?
I have heard five thousand voices sing in sacegerfest, "Die Wacht am Rhine," I have heard 'The Marseliande' sund by all have heard the work, but never did my heart throb so tunultuously as when I saw these women hold their babes aloft, with faces to the quay, men weep unconceasingly and Illuste and heard the wordous chorus of their voices singing 'Aud Llang Syne."

Slowly as they aang the great ship swung around, and with her ensign floating in the gentle breeze, went out against the tide.

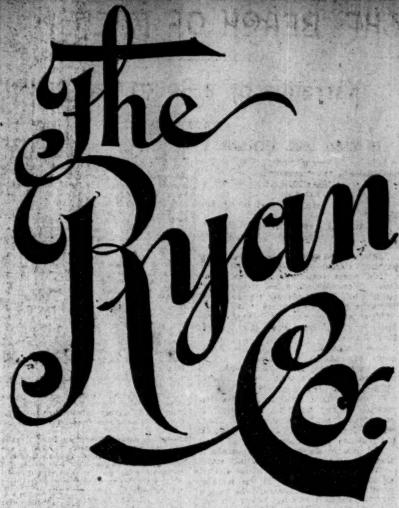
A boat that left her add ga was rowed across "Boats along," cried L. "Hello!"

"What shi is that?"

"What shi is that?"

"Why food!" I thought, "How these goor people, love their native land."

"Emigrant, sir, the biggest one afloat she's outward bound, for New South "Will." Store the connect for years how shall the sufferer and the word of the



STUPENDOUS ARRAY

Special bargains will be offered this week in Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains, etc.

200 pieces extra wide Zephyr Cloth at Sc, worth 12½c. 1,750 yards fancy check Outing Flannels at 5c yard, worth 22½c. 1,750 yards fancy striped Domet Flannels at 5c yard, worth 12½c.

100 pieces good quality white checked Nainsook at 5c yard, worth 12%c.

2,400 yards fancy colored P. K. at 5c yard, worth 12½c yard.
1,000 yards nice quality Figured Lawn at 5c yard.
3 cases fancy stripes and figured Persian Lawns at 10c, worth 20c.
2,400 yards fancy colored Mulls at 8½c, worth 20c yard.

This week we will offer the greatest bargains in ladies', men's and children's Shoes ever offered in the south.

ease yard-wide Bleaching at 5c yard, worth 8c. 1,000 yards excellent quality, new patterns, Wool Challis at 15c yard, worth 25c. 2 cases ladies' and children's fast black ribbed Hose, only 8c pair.

32 pieces 10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c yard. former price 25c.

1,000 yards extra sheer white plaid India Linen at 7½c, worth 20c. 1,500 yards satin check White Nainsook at 7½c, worth 15c. 1 case extra quality black India Linen at 7½c, worth 20c.

We are headquarters for Table Linens. Towels, Napkins and all kinds of House-Furnishing Goods.

50 pieces French Batiste Cloths at 25c, worth 50c yard. 100 dozen large size Linen Towels at 12½ each, worth 20c. 115 pieces Batiscan Dress Goods at 7c yard, worth 12½c. 67 pieces Crepe Savore Dress Goods, only 5c yard.

100 pieces best quality Dress Calicoes only 31/c yard.

126 dozen gents' fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 25c each, 40c value. 119 dozen gents' solid color Shirts and Drawers at 25c each, 50c value. 64 dozen gents' gray Egyptian Cotton Shirts at 25c each, worth 50c.

50 dozen ladies' fine quality Percale Shirt Waists. only 45c each.

136 dozen gents' white Gauze Shirts at 25c each. 114 dozen gents' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 35c each, worth 50c. 48 dozen gents' extra fine quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 50c each, worth 75c.

150 pieces extra quality Dress Ginghams only 5c vard. worth 10c.

106 dozen gents' genuine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fast black color guaranteed worth \$2.50. Our price 98c Suit or 40c each. Greatest bargain in the world. 64 dozen ladies' White Ribbed Vests, only 12 each, worth 25c.

24 pieces 10-4 Unbleached Sheeting only 12%c yard, worth 20c.

82 dozen ladies' extra quality ribbed Vests at 25c each, worth 75c. 114 dozen ladies' gauze Vests, long sleeves, at 25c each, worth 50c.

150 pieces fine quality Sea Island, only 3%c vard.

200 dozen gents' unlaundered Shirts, double reinforced bosoms, Wamsutta Muslin, only 45e each, worth 75c.
500 dozen gents' Suspenders at 10c pair, worth from 35c to 75c.

2,000 yards fine colored Challis, beautiful patterns, only 4c yard.

200 dozen boys' Percale Waists, only 20c each. 62 dozen ladies' Blazer Jackets, only \$2.25, worth \$6,

125 pieces Cotton Bedford Cords only 6%c yard, worth 12%c.

300 dozen gents' full regular made seamless British Socks at 12jc, worth 20c. Gents' Right Shirts at 50c each, worth \$1.

Summer Clothing at Low Prices.

Men's, youths' and children's garments at less than manufacturers' cos

Pants Department.

Men's all-wool Pants, all sizes, at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

Men's extra strong working Cassimere Pants at \$1.

Men's Cassimere patterns just the thing for dress at \$1.50 a pair.

Boys' Knee Pants at 50c, 75c and \$1 a pair.

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able for very little money. Stack Alpaca Coats at \$1.50, \$2 and \$3; goods actually worth \$3, \$4 and \$6,

THE RYAN CO

THE BEACH OF FACESA.

Narrative of a South Sea Trader.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

CHAPTER IL

And now," said I, "what is all this truth is I can't rightly make it out

"Taboo a man because they have a down on him?" I cried. "I never heard the like."
"It's worse than that, you see," said Case. "You ain't tabooed—I told you that couldn't be. The people won't go near you, Wiltshire, and there's where it is."

"They won't go near me? What do you mean by that? Way won't they go pear me?" I cried.
Case heatated "Seems there's

"They won't go near me? What do you mean by that? Way won't they go near me?" I cried.

Case hesitated. "Seems they're frightmed," says he in a low voice.

I stopped dead short. "Frightened?" I repeated. "Are you gone crasy, Case? What are they frightened of?"

"I wish I could make out," Case answered, shaking his head. "Appears like one of their tomfool superstitions. That's what I don't cotton to," he said. "It's like the business about Vigoura."

"I'd like to know what you mean by that, and I'll trouble you to tell me," says I.

"Well, you know, Vigours lit out and left all standing," said he. "It was some superstition business—I never got the hang of it; but it began to look bad before the end."

"I've heard a different story about that," said I, "and I had better tell you so. I heard he ran away because of you."

"Oh! well, I suppose he was ashamed to tell the truth," says Case; "I guess he thought it silly. And it's a fact that I packed him off. "What would you do, old man? says he. Get, says I, and met think twice about it." I was the gladdest kind of man to see him clear away. It sin't my notion to turn my back on a mate when he's in a tight place, but there was that much trouble in the village that I couldn't see where it might likely end. I was a fool to be so much about with Vigours. They cast it up to me today. Didn't you hear Masa—that's the young chief, the big one—ripping out about 'Vika." That was him they were after. They don't seem to forget it, somehow."

"This is all very well," said I, "but it don't tell me what he're afraid of—what their idea is."

"Well, I wish I knew," said Case. "I can't say fairer than that."

"You might have asked, I think," says I. "And so I did," says he. "But you must have seen yourself, unless you're blind, that the asking got the other way. I'll go as far as I dare for another white man, but when I find I'm in the scrape myself I think first of my own bacon. The loss of me is I'm too goed-natured. And I'll take the freedom of telling you you show a queer kind of

"And I'm still to be taboaed for nothing?" I asked.
"I tell you you're not taboaed," said he.
"The Kanakas won't go near you, that's all. And who's to make 'em? 'We traders have a lot of gall, I must eay: we make these poor Kanakas take nack their laws and take up their taboos, and that, whenever it happens to snit us. But you don't mean to say you expect a law-obliging people to deal in your store whesher they want to or not? You don't mean to tell me you've got the gall for that? And if you had, it would be a queer thing to propose to me. I would just like to point out to you, Wiltshire, that I'm a trader myself."
"I don't think I would talk of gall if I was you' said I. "Here's about what it comes to, as well as I can make out: 'None "I don't think I would talk of gall if I was you," said I. "Here's about what it comes to, as well as I can make out: 'Acne of the people are to trade with me, and they're all to trade with you. You're to have the copra, and I'm to go to the devil and shake myself. And I don't know any native, and you're the only man here worth mention that speaks English, and you have the gall to up and hint to me my life's in danger, and all you've got to tell me is you don't know why!"

"Well, it is all I have to tell you," said he. "I don't know—I wish I did."

"And so you turn your back and leave me to myself! Is that the position?" says I.
"I you like to put it nasty," says he. "I don't put it so. I say merely I'm going to keep clear of you; or, if I don't I'll get in danger for myself."

"Well," says I, "you're a nice kind of a white man!"

"Oh. I understand: you're riled." said

white man!"
"Oh. I understand; you're riled," said
he. "I would be myself. I can make ex-

Oh, I understand; you're riled, said he. "I would be myself. I can make excuses."

"All right," I said, "go and make excuses somewhere else. Here's my way; there's yours!"

With that we parted, and I went straight home, in a hot temper and found Uma trying on a lot of trade goods like a baby.

"Here," I said, "you quit that foolery! Here's a pretty mess to have made, as if I wasn't bothered enough anyway! And I thought I told you to get dinner!"

And then I believe I gave her a bit of the rough side of my tongue, as she deserved. She stood up at once, like a sentry to his officer; for I must say she was always well brought up, and had a great respect for whites.

"And now," says I, "you belong round here; you're bound to understand this. What am I tabooed for, anyway? Or, if I ain't tabooed, what makes the folks afraid of me?"

She stood and looked at me with eyes

She stood and looked at me with eyes

"No," said I. "How would you expect me to? We don't have any such craxiness where I come from."
"Ese no tell you?" she asked again.
(Ese was the name the natives had for Case; it may mean foreign, or extraordinary; or it might mean a mummy apple; but most like it was only his own name misheard and put in a Kanaka spelling.)
"Not much." said I.
"D—n Ese!" she cried.
You might think it funny to hear this Kanaka girl come out with a big swear. No such thing. There was no swearing in her—no, nor anger; she was beyond anger and meant the word simple and serious. She stood there straight as she said it. I cannot justly say that ever I saw a woman look like that before or after, and it struck me mum. Then she made a kind of obeisance, but it was the proudest kind, and threw her hands out open.
"I "shamad," she said. "I think you savvy. Ese be tell me you savvy, he tell me you no mind, tell me you love me too much. Taboo belong me," she said, bouching herself on the bosom, as she had done on her wedding night. "Now I go way, taboo, he go way, too. Then you get too much copra. You like more better. I think. Tofa, slii," says she in the native—"Farewell, chief."
"Hold on!" I cried. "Don't be in such a hurry."
She looked at me sidelong with a smile.

"You no love me," she cried; "you talk me bad words!" and she threw herself in a corner of the floor and began to cry.

Well, I'm no scholar, but I wasn't born yesterday, and I thought the worst of that trouble was over. However, there she lay—her back turned, her face to the wall—and shook with sobbing like a little child, so that her feet jumped with it. It's strange how it hits a man when he's in love; for there's no use mineing things. Kanaka and all, I was in love with her, or just as good. I tried to take her hand, but she would none of that. "Uma," I said, "there's no sense in carrying on like this. I want you stop here. I want my little wife, I tell you true."

"No tell me true," she sobbed.

"All right," says I, "I'll wait till you're through with this." And I sat right down beside her on the floor and set to smooth her hair with my hand. At first she wriggled away when I touched her; then she seemed to notice me no more; then her sobs grew gradually less, and presently stopped, and the next thing I knew she raised her face to mine.

"You tell me true? You like me stop?" she asked.

"Uma," I said, "I would rather have you than all the copra in the South seas," which was a very big expression, and the strangest thing was that I meant it.

She threw her arms about me, sprang close up, and pressed her face to mine in the island way of kissing, so that I was all wetted with her fears, and my heart went out to her wholly, I never had anything so near me as this little brown bit of a girl. Many things went together, and all helped to turn my head. She was pretty enough to eat; it seemed she was my only friend in that queer place; I was ashamed that I had spoken rough to her; and she was a woman, and my wife, and a kind of a baby besides that I was sorry

CHAPTER III.

As I came out on the verands the mission boat was shooting for the mouth of the river. She was a long whaleboat, painted white, a bit of an awning astern, a native pastor crouched on the wedge of the poop steering, some four-and-twenty paddles flashing and dipping true to the

for; and the sait of her tears was in my mouth. And I forgot Case and the native it and I forgot that I knew nothing of the symmetric control of the control

said; and, altogether, it was an extraordinary match for a penniless girl and an out-islander.

At the first word of this I got downright sick with jealousy.

"And you mean to say you would have married him?" I cried.

"Joe, yes," says she. "I like too much!"

"Well," I said. "And suppose I had come round after?"

"I like you more better now," said she. "But, suppose I marry loane. I one good wife. I no common Kanaka. Good girl!" says she.

Well, I had to be pleased with that; but I promise you that I didn't care about the business one little bit. And I liked the end of that yarn better than the beginning. For it seems this proposal of marriage was the start of all the trouble. It seems, before that, Uma and her mother had been looked down upon, of course, for kinless folk and out-islanders, but nothing to hurt; and, even when loane came forward, there was less trouble at first than might have been looked for. And then, all of a sudden, about six months before my coming, foane backed out and left that part of the island, and from that day to this Uma and her mother had found themselves alone. None called at their house—none spoke to them on the roads. If they went to church, the other women drew their mats away and left them in a clear place by themselves. It was a regular excommunication, like what you read of in the middle ages; and the cause or sense of it beyond guessing.

"Archion, I beneve? says I, averahad got his name.

"And you, I suppose, are the new trader?" says he.

"I want to tell you first that I don't hold with missions," I went on, "and that I think you and the likes of you do a sight of harm filling up the natives with old wives' tales and bumptiousness."

"You are perfectly entitled to your opinions," says he, looking a bit ugly, "but I have no call to hear them."

"It so happens that you've got to hear them." said I. "I am no missionary nor missionary lover, I'm no Kanaka nor favorer of Kanakas—I'm just a trader; I'm just a common, low, white man and British subject—the sort you would like to wipe your boots on. I hope that's plain!"

"Yes, my man," said he. "It's more plain than creditable. When you are sober you'll be sorry for this."

He tried to pass on, but I stopped him with my hand. The Kanakas were beginning to grow!. Guess they didn't like my tone, for I spoke to that man as free as I would to you.

"Now, you can't say I've deceived you," said I, "and I can go on. I want a service—I want two services, in fact; and if you care to give me them, I'll perhaps take more stock in what you call your Christianity."

He was silent for a moment. Then he smiled. "You are rather a strange sort of man," says he.

"I'm the sort of man God made me," says I. "I don't set up to be a gentleman," I said.

"I am net quite so sure," said he. "And what can I do for you."

the proper name of a man's wife upon the spot.

So we had in two of the crew for to witness and were spliced in our own house, and the parson prayed a good bit, I must say—but not so long as some—and shook hands with the pair of us.

"Mr. Wiltshire," he says, when he had made out the lines and packed off the witnesses. "I have to thank you for a very lively pleasure. I have rarely performed the marriage ceremony with more grateful emotions."

lively pleasure. I have rarely performed the marriage ceremony with mora grateful emotions."

That was what you would call talking. He was going on, besides, with more of it, and I was ready for as much taffy as he had in stock, for I felt good. But Uma had been taken up with something half shrough the marriage, and cut straight in.

"How your hand he get hurt?" she asked. "You ask Case's head, old lady," says I. She jumped with joy and sang out.

"You haven't made much of a Christian of this one," said I to Mr. Tarleton.

"We didn't think her one of the worst," says he, "when she was at Falealii; and it Uma bears malice, I shall be tempted to fancy she has good cause."

"Well, there we are at service number two," said I. "I want to tell you our yarn, and see if you can let a little daylight in."

"Is it long?" he asked.

"Yes," I cried, "it's a goodish bit of a yarn!"

"Well, Fli give you all the time I can spare," says he, looking at his watch. "But I must tell you fairly I haven't eaten since 5 o'clock this morning, and, unless you can let me have something, I am not likely to eat again before 7 or 8 o'clock tonight."

"By G—d, we'll give you dinner," I cried. I was a little caught up at my swearing, just when all was going straight; and so was the missionary, I suppose, but he made believe to look out of the window, and thanked us.

(To Be Continued.)

(To Be Continued.)

Orator Irwin on the Stump. Powder Springs, Ga., July 15.—(Special.)—Editor Irwin, of Conyers, spoke here last night to a very enthusiastic audience of the third party. He came up from Austell, where he spoke yesterday, and will speak today at Corner schoolhopse, where nearly every man is a third party man.

The Name, but Not the Brain.

"Napoleon I," says Mr. Gladstone, "had the greatest brain that was ever put inside of a human akull." No doubt, but not all the men who have been named after him have succeeded to his genius.

To copy a name or a fashion is easy; to create the name or the fashion is hard. For example take the numerous so-called extracts of beef we see or hear of; only one holds its place and grows in favor-namely the original Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. The sale of this admirable food product for the past year, shows, as we should expect, a notable increase. Cheap competition has not impaired the popularity of the Liebig Company's preparation because the public does not believe in things which are manufactly made to sell on the reputation of others—little boys that "cut behind" in business.

Next, the people have learned that the Liebig Company's Extract is chiefly meant for daily use in the kitchen, not for the sick room only. It is the leader among the partially digested foods because it does just enough for the stomach—not too much. It is prepared from the best parts of cattle bred on purpose, not from what is left after the best has been otherwise disposed of. The manufacture of the Liebig Company's Extract of Beef is a business, not an appendix to a business. But the nominal Napoleons are fussy and persistent. Therefore let the buyer ask questions and examine rade mark and label.

Information Wanted.

Information Wanted.

I wish to learn from the Mexican veterans of the state of Georgis if they knew of a man by the name of John H. Bissett, who, it is supposed, was living in Georgia at that time and left that state and served in the war between the United States and Mexico in 1846 and '45; he afterwards came to North Carolina and married and died about 1880, leaving a homeless family. Any brother soldier or any friend that can and will furnish any evidence to assist the widow in establishing his war record will be highly appreciated.

This July 9, 1892, Write to

R. C. DIXON,

Cockrells, Nash county, North Carolina.



AT DRESDEN today will begin what I alled the "International Master's Tourna

world's chess players will participate. Ex-pert opinions justify the conclusion that either Tarrasch or Tschigorin will win the championship. Tarrasch has been the vicor in two tournaments, the last at Man-hester, where he lost not a single game. It is a lost chance not to take advantage of our present bargains in Traveling Things. Everything embraced in a tour-ist's outfit may be now had at fractional

PART OF CARLYLE'S LITERARY ESTATE

Carlyle's name look in the midst of the names of the "novi homines."

"The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle" includes two manuscripts, which were found among the author's papers at his death. The first "Wotton Reinfred," is its author's only attempt at fiction, and was left in an incomplete state. The second manuscript, "Excursion (futile enough) to Paris," is the daily record of a journey taken in the company of the Brownings to Lord Ashburton. These two papers, with a number of letters from Carlyle and

with a number of letters from Carlyle and his wife, add another volume to the list of the author's works.

"Wotten Reinfred" is interesting solely as a literary curiosity. It was never completed, and doubtless all idea of completing it was abandoned long before the author's death. What there is of it is in a crude, unfinished shape, with a touch here and there of what power lay in the pen and wrote it. It is a curious jumble of metaphysics and tumultuous half-shaped ideas—such ideas as when later matured by reflection gave Carlyle his suprame individuality among English writers.

As a story it lacks in almost every particular. It has neither plot nor coherence. After reading it through one gathers an idea that there is a love affair somewhere near the beginning. The lover is rejected because a maiden, who yields to the desire of her kinawoman with all the submission which we are taught to believe our grandmothers rendered to their elders. Later there is an unexpected reunion, and Wotten discovers that his mistress loves him still, but in a most capricious way. She yields to his embrace for an instant, suddenly grows indignant and abjures him to forbear; and then lapses into a twenty-four page autoblography, which is still going on when the book ends abruptly, and which is verily an Iliad of west. There is a mystery somewhere in the air, but like the mystery of "Edwin Drood," it remains unsolved. Unlike the latter, however, no one will care to wonder what the result of the mystery is. There is an occasional stateliness about the characters that reminds one of Scott, but they are lacking in all the abundant grace which the wizard would have given them.

It is on such an incoherent plot that Carlyle places the burden of meatphysics and philosophy. To escape the blighting effects of his disappointed love Wotten and his friend go on a journey.

On their way they meet a philosophic stranger and have a discussion on metaphysics as they ride along. They accept an invitation to spend a time with him, and at his house me

them it is no hard task to single out Coleridge in the imperturbable Dalbrook, who discusses the serene side of German mysticism like a Concord transcendentalist. It was these half-veiled likenesses that caused the manuscript to lie so long unpublished. Now it can do no harm.

But every now and then, in the midst of this ill-arranged Mosaic, comes a flash of the true Carlyle. A sentence, maybe, or a paragraph, and you think you are reading "Heroes and Hero Worship" or "The Freuch Revolution." It is but a foreshadowing of his future work, fragmontary, but a straw to show the current. A picture of Cromwell in the portrait gallery brings this forth. "Old Noll as he looked and lived! The armed genius of Puritanism; dark in his inward light; negligent, awkward in his strength; meanly apparelled in his pride; baseborn, and yet more than kingly. Those busy, grizzled locks, flowing over his shoulders; that high, care-worn brow; the gleam of those eyes, cold and stern as the sheen of a winter moon; that rude, rough-hewn, battered face, so furrowed over with mad in explicable traces, the very warts on the check aref ull of meaning. This is the man whose words no one could interpret, but whose thoughts were clearest wisdom, who spoke in laborious folly, in voluntary or involuntary enigmas, but saw and acted unerring as fate. Confusion, ineptitude, dishonesty, are pictured on his countenance, but through these shines a fiery strength, may a grandeur, as of a true hero. You see that he was fearless, resolute as a Scandegerg, yet cunning and double withal, like some paltry pettifogger. He is your true enthusiastic hypocrite, at once crack-brained and inspired, a knave and a demigod; in brief Old Noll as he looked and lived. Confront him in contest with that mild melancholy Stuart, who eyes him in regal grace and order from the other wall, and you see that royalty is lost, that it is but withered stubble to devouring fire."

other wall, and you see that royalty is lost, that it is but withered stubble to devouring fire."

His pen portrait of Dante, itself unsurpassed, cannot surpass this. In all the book there is nothing like it. In this we may see the cause of the failure of Wotton Reinfred as a novel. The power of the man was too great for fictitious characters. Let him create a hero and the hero would be too great for fiction. The delicate intricacy of imagination was too sleader a woof for him to weave with. He minst have sterner stuff. Give him a Mahomet, a Dante, a Cromwell, and all the fire of his brain comes forth to meet his subject. A revolution, a Mirabeau, the storm of nations and maelstrom of peoples makes him put forth his Samson strength. Facts are greater to him than fictions, and force is the key to the world's history. In the midst of an aimless novel a picture of Cromwell arises, and you see the whole secret of the man Carlyle in an instant, without reservation. It is the spark inplied to the magazine, and its whole streng is discovered.

plied to the magazine, and its whole streng is discovered.

In the year of grace, 1892, it is fitting that analyersary ideas of Christopher Columbus should be rife. Dodd, Mead & Co., in their "Makers of America" series, bring out a timely volume on "Christopher Columbus, His Life and Works," by Charles Kendall Adams, the president of Cornell In the introduction the author says: "We should seek the truth at all hazards. While directed by this motive in the course of all my investigations into the life and work of Columbus, I have tried on the other hand to avoid the common error of bringing him to the bar of the present age for trial, and on the other not to shrink from judging "him in accordance with those canons of justice which are applicable aillie to all time." Here he has grasped the truest idea of hiegraphy, the fail-

obloquy on many a man, great for his generation. Thereby have Alexander, and Caesar, hishomet and Cromwell all but fallen.

It took the pen of Washington Irving to adorn the life of Columbus. In popular estimation his work has been measured by its results. Of him it may be said be wrought better than he knew. With what attention Dr. Adams has searched his subject is shown by the careful way in which his story is constructed and by the mass of details which he has coherently woven together from conflicting and obscure sources. It is a concise yet amply sufficient history of Columbus, tempered throughout with fairness and generosity toward its subject, and throwing all the advantageous light possible on the religious motives which moved him, and on the tenacity with which he followed his purpose through years of discouragement; how he was the bold spirit of his age who dared while others dreamed, and accomplished while others dreamed, and accomplished while others imagined. Yet he does not spare him in those shortcomings which show how a man may be bold and daring and original, and yet not great.

The book is timely, and should be read now if ever. If the life of Columbus is not read in 1892 on account of the suggestiveness of the year, and the world's fair, for which Columbus is innocently responsible, it is not likely to be read again for nother hundred years. When we consider the frankness with which the author avows his purpose to give his here the underhold on the situation, it is discouraging to find that in his summing up of his hero's character he makes him out not as truly great as he ought to have been as the foreruniter of these United States. But after hearing the evidence we can only exclaim, "Its true, 'its pity; pity 'its 'its true,' and agree with Dr. Adams that it was not so much high minded purpose as selish ends that illumined the guiding star to the western world.

To those who have considered the advantages of being buried in a sandy soil

side, there is little doubt that the world will be better for it.

The famous list of 100 books, selected by Sir John Lubbock, is being published in uniform size and style by Rutledge & Son. Among them come many old familiar friends, and many now rarely seen, but known to us as having rested on the shelves of our grandfathers. Among them all is no sweeter spirit breathed than in the natural history of Selborne, by the Rev. Gilbert White. Through the length of a century, furbulent beyond wont in its changes of style and taste, this simple record of observations of a quiet country parson has held its own where more imposing works have gone down and been forgotten. How charmingly naive are his comments on the field fares, and larks, ring ousels and plovers, and all the little feathered folk around him, and with what nice precision he tells the story of their little lives. It fairly makes one dream of green fields and babbling brooks and all but forget the hum of life around us, as we wander through the fields and woods of his parish with the worthy vicar, and listen to his amiable chat, or stand on some eminence with him in the gloaming and watch the ring ousels, as from under the broad caves of the parish church "they sally forth in quest of prey and hunt all round the hedges of meadows and small enclosures for mice, which seem to be their only food, and see them beat the fields over like a setting dog and often drop down in the grass and corn as they steal through the air unheard upon a nimble and watchful quarry." Of what grave importance are the movements of the titmouse in the tree outside, and how titmouse in the tree outside, and how nimble and watchful quarry." Of what grave importance are the movements of the titmouse an the tree outside, and how elated he is at the discovery of new species. All of nature is at unclosed book to him, and every page this caught the scent of the clover and the sunshine of his native fields.

A Vietim of Hypnotism.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "I do not know exactly what hypnotism is, but I do know that it is a power I am very much afraid of," said William A. Goggan at the Lindell. "I once roomed with a friend at Toronto, Canada, who was a working jeweler, and had by hard work and close economy saved \$3,000 and placed it in bank. He was inclined to be miserly, and certainly He was inclined to be miserly, and certainly was not a man to be easily influenced in moppey matters. In the same house a middle-aged man who claimed to be a music teacher had rooms. He frequently visited us in the evening and played on the violin. My friend disliked him yery much and seemed to be afraid of him, yet when in his presence was entirely subservient to his will. One day my friend and the professor walked down to the bank together. The former drew out his \$3,000 and turned it over to the latter, receiving in return only a blank slip of paper. The professor disappeared, but a year later my friend met him in Montreal and had him arrested for swindling. But he never prosecuted him. He again fell under the influence of the villain, withdrew the charge and paid the costs. While in Toronto the professor visited the theater and handed a blank piece of naper to the young man in the box office and received change for a \$50 bill. I see by the papers that a man professing to be a faith cure doctor recently got into trouble at Cincinnati by inducing a sixteen-year-old Kentucky girl to leave home with him. The girl declared that she disliked and feared the man, but he exercised a power over her she was unable to resist. The brother and aunt of the girl followed him, swearing vengeance, but a few moments' conversation with him rendered them docile as lambs. It is possible that the Canadian music teacher and the Kentucky faith-cure doctor are one and the same person." was not a man to be easily infinenced in

tacky faith-cure doctor are one and the same person."

Rodes of Burial in All Countries.

The Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or in one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind. During the time of the old Roman empire the dead bodies of all except suicides were burned.

The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them in imitation of the Romans.

In India, up till within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into askes.

When a child dies in Greenland, the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer: "A dog can find his way snywhere."

The natives of Australia tie the hands of their dead together and pull out their nails; this is for fear that the corpse may scratch its way out of the grave and become a vampire.

The primitive Russians place a certificate of character in the dead person's hands, which is to be given to St. Pster at the gates of kenyen.

HOME OF A REALIST.

The Source of Mary E. Wilkins's Stories. Her Summer Work.

HOW SHE REGARDS HER OWN STORIES.

Her Likeness to Maupassant and Her Admiration for Thomas Hardy,
"Maid at the Door."

It is not often a writer and her works are o much alike as is Mary E. Wilkins and he short stories that have made her fa-

Miss Wilkins is descended from the old Miss Wilkins is descended from the old Puritans, and she carries the stamp of her descent in her quiet appearance, in her reticent, shy, but direct manner, and in her voice, which is natural, soft and true, strikingly so. The petite, girl-like woman with the delicate face and blonde hair would never be taken for anything but a New Englander as closely allied to the soil as the stories in which she has repreduced rural character, revealing its narrow possibilities, its capacity for self-sacrifice, its



homely heroism, its morbid conscientiousness, and its moral bigotry—these qualities bequeathed in many New England families. Only one born into the environments that Miss Wilkins always had, and bred in the atmosphere in which she has always lived could have written her stories.

Miss Wilkins was born in Massachusetts, in Randolph, an old New England village, beautiful so far as nature, with grand trees and reaches of green undulating country, can make it so, but architecturally typical of that race of zealots that wanted its churches ugly and felt it a sin to build houses with any eye to anything more pleasing than plain comfort. Though but something over ten miles out of Boston on the Old Colony railroad, it still savors of Puritanical seriousness, in spite of the recent invasion of electric cars. The white house off the main street, with its violent attempts at a flourishing, business-like aspect, is reminiscent of its ancient days, and suggest to curio-hunters that inside there may be quaint pleces of furniture and treasures in blue china. Miss Wilkins, too, like the village in which so much of her life has been passed, suggests the race fast dying out, the epoch soon to be forsotten save in stories.

When she was seven years old her parents removed to Brattleboro, Vt., where she lived for the next ten years. After the death of her father and mother she returned to Randolph, where her grandmother lived, and has made she colonial town her home ever since. Nor does her success, which is both artistic and personal, seem to arouse in her any inclination to desert the life from the impressions of which she has made her literary repute.

At present Miss Wilkins occupies part of a house with some friends. It is a white house, standing some distance back from the street, the conventional structure of early New England life, with severe outlines and unbroken pitched roof. A white house, standing some distance back from the street gate to the front door. At the right is miss wilkins's fast friends, stands on the tabl

a loving friendship existed. Miss Wilkins has the silver penholder with which Miss Booth always wrote, and never uses any other.

In the same case of photographs are pictures of two very beautiful cats. One of them was Miss Booth's favorite, a lordly creature with a lace ruff about his soft throat; the other is a finely marked cat with "a dark striped coat on his back and white paws and face." In real life he bears quite a swell name, but in fiction he figures as "Willy," the friend of lonely "Ann Millett," and "An Object of Love."

Like many other writers Miss Wilkins cannot remember when she began to write. She has always scribbled. Some of her very first work appeared in a Sunday school magazine published by Mrs. M. B. C. Slade, of Fall River, who was a friend of hers and largely instrumental in finally bringing her before the public, if advice can be said to work that end. Miss Wilkins had written for a little magazine, and when the Boston Budget offered a fifty-dollar prize for a story Mrs. Slade induced Miss Wilkins to try for it. The story that won that prize, "The Shadow Family," has never been reprinted. Miss Wilkins does not care for it herself and traces the style of the story to the influence of Dickens, whom she was reading at that time.

Her first successful story among those now preserved was "Two Old Lovers," republished in the volumb entitled, "A Humble Romance." That story was sent to Lippincott's first. It was returned with a note from the editor, telling the writer what was the matter with it; but the criticism and advice are still unknown to Miss Wilkins, because she could not read the letter, which, however, she still keeps and often looks at with genuine curiosity as to what was the matter with it; but the criticism and advice are still unknown to Miss Wilkins, because she could not read the letter, which, however, she still keeps and often looks at with genuine curiosity as to what was the matter with it; but the criticism and advice are still unknown to Miss Wilkins, because she could n

right in reading very little. She herself confesses to being "afraid" of reading the short stories of other writers for fear of unconsciously imitating them.

Miss Wilkins is not a great reader. She is too much a writer for that. She is old-fashioned enough, realist though she is, and in the teeth of Mr. Howells's edict, to read with pleasure Dickens and Scott as well as Thackeray; and although her style reminds one of Guy de Maupassant and his school than any other writing, Miss Wilkins knows no French, and her first experience of De Maupassant was in the volume of short stories, "The Odd Number," which was published some two years ago, six years after Miss Wilkins began to be successful. Her style is therefore quite her own.

It is remarkable that her stories are never actual studies from life. Few of the people in them have an actual existence, although unconsciously, of course, she has been all her life taking impressions and storing them up. Her comprehension of the people of whom she writes is an instinct, perhaps an inherited one. She says that once she comprehends a character she knows absolutely what that person would do under any circumstances; there is never any doubt in her mind about it. That explains the realistic strength of her dialogue.

The success of her short stories seems likely to be duplicated by that of her first long story, "Jane Field," now appearing in Harpers'. This story gave the author a great deal of trouble. The fear of diappointing her friends, many of whom did not think that she could write a long and sustained story, and the difficulty of handling the character of the young girl, Lois, who is quite different from any of her other characters, made the task of finishing the story more trying than most of her writing has been. She wrote it partly in Randolph, where nearly all her writing has been done, and partly at Manchester-by the Sea, where the spent most of last summer.

The same thing that is true of her character drawing—that it is not absolutely from lifte, though it probably is developed from impressions—is true of her descriptions. It is not often that she describes any house accurately. Her imagination, which is very vivid, embellishes her impressions until they are more real than real things to her. But once she had builded an edifice in her imagination she never forgets it. So keen is her fancy that when one is talking to her, and describing, for instance, a house, she sees it, can even tell you on what side of the road it is and how the trees are situated. In "Jane Field," there is one house which may in a way be said to be done from a real edifice. This is the house in Randolph. Every bit of furniture in it, its coloring, even the picture of "The Death Bed of Daniel Webster" is there. In

1,000 words a day. The ease with which she does this varies. Sometimes it takes but forty minutes, but that is rare. Often when she is finishing a story she writes much more than 1,000 words. Her experience, however, has convinced her that it is not well to do more than that if she expects to do good work always.

She is very susceptible to surroundings. There are houses where she cannot write at all, though in her own home she writes in any of the three rooms she occupies, according to her fancy, and there are desks in all of them.

The main idea of a story is invariably clearly defined in her mind before she begins to write upon it, but the details of its development never come up until pen and paper meet. As to where she "gets her subjects?" they are suggested by the merest hints in the characters and acts of people. An incident told of her unselfishness or of suffering or self-denial—if it appeal to her sensibility—frequently results in a story; one does not know when one may be contributing to the Wilkins gallery of character.

Miss Wilkins is said to have changed

one does not know when one may be contributing to the Wilkins gallery of character.

Miss Wilkins is said to have changed little since success, eight years ago, overtook her to abide with her; but then it would not be at all probable that a nature like hers would be influenced to anything beyond modest gratification and self-respect by the praise of the public. She seems utterly lacking in that sensation which Lord Byron sang of, "It is sweet to see one's self in print," for she rarely reads a story once it is in type. Nor is she the least moved herself by the stories she tells. She seems to have the French idea of that, that she could not justly present the subject if her emotions were not passive. She appears to have no preference for any particular one of her stories, and can much easier tell which she dislikes. For example she especially dislikes "A Symphony in Lavender," and frankly considers "The Maid at the Door" a mistake of the kind of which she will not the second time be guilty; for one thing, she does not think it artistic to make an innocent, helpless child the central figure in a tragedy.

Among the latest English friends Miss Wilkins has made is Thomas Hardy whose "Trumpet Major" she has been reading with enthusiasm. There are many suggestive resemblances between the New England realist and the great English novelist.

MILDRED ALDRICH.

O. D. Fredricks, the well-known photographer, 770 Broadway, New York, says:
"I have been using Allcock's Porous
"I have been using Allcock's Porous

M.RICH&BRO'S

We are converting all our summer goods into cash, reducing each department to its lowest possible value.

A GREAT SALE

LADIES' CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.

Our stock of these goods is probably the finest in the city, all made from the finest cambric and elaborately trimmed with Torchon, Smyrna, Valencinnes and Medici Laces. Being determined to reduce our stock, we have lowered the prices 40 per cent.

Furniture and

We have a large stock of the Windsor Folding Beds. These goods need no newspaper puffing. They are well known to be the best manufactured. We offer them at reduced prices this week.

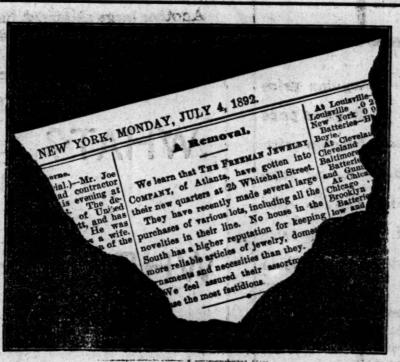
A lot of MISFIT CARPETS still on hand. Will sell at less than half price.

MOSQUITO NETS.

A big stock of them on hand. We put them up on a few hours' notice.

M. RICH & BRO..

54 and 56 Whitehall Street; 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street



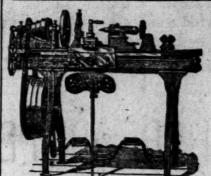
STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

≪WATCHES >>

Goods you want right away. The styles will tempt you. The prices will urge you. Men's Suits, Light Coats and Vests

 Fancy Vests,
 Negligee Shirts. Boy's Suits, Extra Pants, ALL KINDS. ALL SIZES.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS, WHITEHALL STREET.



BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMPANY. MACHINERY AND TOOLS

Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Supplies.

BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING ATLANTA. GA.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

NO. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINCINNATI,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Has on hand and to arrive 100 gross fruil jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville. Pints, quarts and half gallons; also extra rubbers and fixtures for all the above jars. 50 barrels jelly tumblers, 1-3 and 1-2 pints; 1,000 pounds fresh turnip seeds, assorted; field and garden seeds of all kinds in their proper seasons. Also boots and shoes; hardware, hollowware, leather and harness and other large varieties of other goods too numerous to mention here.

Reeps his usual amount and large and varied stock of fine whes and liquors also 100 empty spirit barrels and half barrels at his Whitehall street store. Terms cash.

OHIO.

TRIPOD MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE : READY-MIXED : PAINTS, Piedmont White Lead, "l'Etoile" One-Coat Carriage Paints, "Ada mant" Floor Paint, Oil Wood Stains, Pure Colors in Oil, Graining Colors, Etc., Etc., Dealer in

PAINTERS': AND: ARTISTS': SUPPLIES, Varnishes, Window Glass, Cement, Etc., Etc. STORE and OFFICE, FACTORY. 375 Decatur Street 56 and 58 Marietta Street.

EISEMAN BROS

AT THE SEASHORE. A CONTRAST.

You are proud of your small boy. Regular features, luxuriant hair, good manners are his natural endowments. They haven't had a fair chance.

But that forbidding, ill-mannered, small cub of the Jenkinses puts your boy quite at a disadvantage.

You'll readily see it's a question of Clothes, and just now not of cost. Give your boy one or two Sailor Suits and he'll display both good looks and good breeding. good breeding.

THEY ARE HALF PRICE NOW

Be just to your boy and make yourself happier. Your choice of the entire stock at precisely half of yesterday's price.

AND NOW

We give attention to the big brothers, the chappies that go from 14 to 17 years and have doffed Knickerbockers except for Athletics. The prices of their Cheviot, Homespun and Serge Suits have shrunk one-quarter, and the variety is unbroken. All colors, all sizes, all styles.

SPECIAL SALE.

At \$9.90—New lots have been added to the \$12, \$15, \$16 and \$18 Suits for Men that we are now selling at \$9.90.

TAILORING.

For one week longer-20 per cent discount off

EISEMAN BROS 15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY.

NOTE-

Summer stocks have been sorted remorselessly. Everything that is hesitating or that is a bit lonely has been ticketed for quick leaving. Hundreds of sconomical women can be brightened and happified by this colossal Clean-up Bale.

THE BARGAINS HERE ARE PEREN

Our eager eanestness to bring the right things for you is intense. Ardor is written all through our store news today. It is the middle of July, and yet, all of the departments have each a a story. Not stale nor hackneyed, but freshspecial as the latest press dispatch published in today's paper.

Your side of the store life is intense—you must buy the needed things that we are giving you in buyable shape. How gratifying to know, as we do know that our public and our store are in sympathy as never before.

FASCINATING ARRAY.

Large variety of China Silks with dark grounds and bright figures. Regular price 65c; down to 39c. Striped Wash Silks, including the daintiest and best colorings. Regular price Real Imported French Wash Silks, 30 inches wide, delicate styles. Regular price \$1.00; down to 69c. Fancy Parasols, in light and dark colors and the latest shapes. Regular price \$4.50; down to \$1.50. Novelty Parasols, paragon frames and various beautiful handles. Regular price \$6.50; down to \$2.50. All-wool French Challis, newest tints, most graceful designs. Regular price 75c; down to 39c. Imported French Organdie, exquisite printing, twelve colorings. Regular price 50c; down to 24c.

> Scarcely a counter in all the great Dress Goods circle where handsome, desirable stuffs are not away below regular rates, and where part piece-prices are not still further pushed down.

Over One hundred pieces Batiste, Pongee and Pineapple Tissue. Regular price 12c; down to 5c. Genuine Glascow Ginghams; Anderson's choicest and best styles. Regular price 40c; down to 19c. Limited quantity Imported Novelty French Ginghams, best grade. Regular price 60c; down to 25c. Five thousand yards goods American Dress Ginghams; plaids. Regular price 8c; down to 5c. Ten thousand yards factory remnants India Lawns; new goods. Regular price 8c; down to 3 1-2c. Six thousand yards clean and fresh Checked Nainsook; bargain. Regular price 7c; down to 3 1-2c.
Six hundred Women's well-made, Colored Shirt Waists; fine styles. Regular price 75c; down to 49c.

> Time for the Summer season clear-up in the airy army of Wash Goods. All the odds and ends, single pieces and slow sellers have been pulled out and marked half less than usual. But we don't stop with that—all the newest, choicest and richest styles have been swept into the general round-up.

Ffty dozen Men's good linen bosom White Shirts; unlaundered. Regular price 50c; down to 35c.

Elegant assortment rich and handsome Beaded Capes for women. Regular price \$7.50; down \$1.00.

Large sized genuine French Marseilles Bed Quilts; ten dozen. Regular price \$2.50; down to \$1.25. Fifty cartons of No. 9 Silk Ribbon in all the latest colorings. Regular price 20c; down to 10c. Immense variety Chiffon Lace, different widths and tints. Regular price 65c; down to 49c.

Misses fine Oxford Ties in every wanted style and size. Regular price \$3.00; down to \$2.00.

Fine Black Hose; warranted not to stain or crock. Regular price 20c; down

> The stock hunter has been raking the Shoe stock over and over Old goods have no home here. Stores exist that are merely asylums for merchandise of the past. Two items for this week. One each for men and women.

> Women-Six hundred pairs of Ziegler Bros.' Oxford Ties at \$2 that are worth \$3.

Men—Five hundred pairs of Keely Hand-made, Wear-well" Shoes at \$3 that are worth \$4.

KEELY COMPANY.

1,100 yards Brilliantine, worth 60c, Monday 35c; in all shades, including stripes and checks.

850 yards fine all wool summer weight Bedford Cords, in all shades, to go

at 60c; former price \$1. 48 inch Silk Gloria, in stripes, solids and checks, worth \$1.75, for Monday

only \$1.17. Small amount of Storm Serges left from last Monday to close at 65c; this

goods is an extra quality.

1,600 yards Matlosse, worth 50c, to close at 35c.

One lot Wool Challie, worth 19c, Monday 14c.

900 yards all wool Albatross left from last Monday, will close the lot

2,100 yards corded Taffetas in light and dark grounds, 32 inches wide, would be cheap at 15c, for 10c.

1,300 yards Batiste, worth 15,18 and 20c per yard, will close lot at 10c.

Remainder of our stock in fine Wash Goods to go at a sacrifice. This lot of goods consist of Dotted Swiss, Mulls, Embroidered Crape Cloth, Silks, Weft,

Zephyrs and Organdies that must be sold.

1,800 yards Britania Cloth, 38 inches, striped and checked, Monday 10c.

700 yards French Ginghams, has always brought 35c, and was called a bargain, will close the lot at 17½c.

Towels Towels

Towels

40 dozen linen, a bargain at 75c per pair, Monday 50c. 50 dozen Irish linen, size 24x40, at 85c, worth \$1.35. 60 dozen linen crash, special for Monday 10c each. All goods on 7½c counter to close Monday at 5c. All silk Windsor Ties, 10c. Good Windsor Ties, 2½c. Unlaundered Shirts, 25, 45, 65 and 85c. Dress Snirts, reinforced back and front, at 48c. Silk Puffs, stripes and plain, worth \$2.50, to close at \$1.50. Silk Negligee Shirts, \$2; original cost \$2.50. We are headquarters for Thompsons glove-fitting Corsets. Adjustable Girdles, blacks and tans, at 25c; worth 39c.

FANS

FANS

Lot slightly damaged in shipping, worth 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, will close them at 50c. 20 dozen silk, ivory handle, opera tints, worth \$1, at 50c. 12 dozen fine ivory handle, a bargain at \$1.25, Monday 75c, 10 dozen Sicillian gauze, pearl handle, cheap at at \$2, Monday \$1.35.

400 boxes Stationery, worth 20c, to close at 5c.

Shoes

Shoes

Shoes.

Another large shipment just received, consisting of ladies' cloth-top French Kid Button, opera last. These goods go relatively as low the goods mentioned above. Seeing is buying. E. M. BASS & CO.

WHAT?

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO..

SIX LARGE FACTORIES. MAKERS OF OVER

11,000,000 SEWING MACHINES

SOUTHERN OFFICES:

205 BROAD STREET, . . . 188 CANAL STREET, - - NEW ORLEANS. 117 WHITEHALL ST., - ATLANTA, GA.

IN EVERY CITY OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

BECAUSE-THEY MAKE AN HONEST MACHINE,

A MACHINE FOR EVERY TRADE USING A NEEDLE, A LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS, DURABLE MACHINE.

THEREPORE

THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE IT.

\$15,000 worth of Hard Wood Mantels, \$10,000 worth of Tile Hearths and Facings, \$5,000 worth of Plain and Fancy Grades, \$20,000 worth of Gas Fixtures,

Price is no object, we will sell these goods at astonishingly low prices for the

We are making a change in our storeand must have the room taken up by these goods. Never before were such bargains offered in these lines. Entrance on Walton or Broad street.

Whiskey

DAYS BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART,

4 & 46 Marietta St. Phone 378

THE COMMERCIAL.

The Lease of the Chamber of Commerce Rooms Secured.

AND STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Arrangements for the Quarters of the Club as Shown by a Diagram of the Building.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial Club a committes on location was appointed. This con mittee, after visiting and inspecting several places, and giving the matter very careful sideration, finally decided that the two top floors of the Chamber of Commerce building furnished, from their location and accessibility, the best and most suitable lo-cation for clubrooms. The board approved their report and the lease for a term of

five or ten years was drawn up and signed.
At a meeting on Friday the standing committees of the club were announced. The by-laws of the club provide for a house committee, committee on finance, committee on entertainment, committee on legislation and public affairs, committee on transportation, committee on postal and telegraph affairs, committee on city develcommittee on state department,

Benze

3.10

investigate and recommend suitable action on all matters tending to advance the interests of the state at large, and will, in connection with the committee on public affairs, advise, promote and further any and all projects for the improvement of any state or national enterprise.

The committee on taxation has an important part to fill. They will give careful and diligent attention to the matter of taxation, which involves the vital welfare of all our citizens. The committee is composed of gentlemen who will consider the matter in all its bearings and if, after investigation, and at the same time keeping carefully in mind the expenses requisite to keep Atlanta in the front rank of progress, which are necessarily met through the channel of taxes, they concinds that undue burden is placed upon Atlanta, they will undoubtedly suggest and endeavor to bring about a proper adjustment.

The standing committees are as follows:
On Furnishing—H. E. W. Palmer, chairman; James W. English, Burton Smith.
House Committee—J. Carroll Payne, chairman; C. A. Collier, T. C. Erwin.
Finance—J. W. English, chairman; Joseph Hirsch, E. P. Chamberlin.
Entertainment—R. J. Lowry, chairman;
H. M. Atkinson, S. F. Woodson, T. B. Paine, J. W. English, Jr.
Legislation and Public Affairs—R. D. Spalding, chairman; J. T. Glenn, J. B. Goodwin, Julius L. Brown, G. W. Martin.
Transportation—Aaron Haas, chairman; W. A. Gregg, C. A. Harman, M. F. Amorous, W. E. Ragan.
Postal and Telegraph Affairs—G. W. Harrison, chairman; J. R. Lewis, J. M. High, J. F. Gatins, G. W. Sciple.
City Development—Hugh T. Iuman, chairman; G. W. Adair, L. J. Hill, M. C. Kiser, J. D. Turner.
State Development—Hoke Smith, chairman; Henry Jackson, Paul Romare, W. C. Sanders, A. J. McBride.
Taxation—E. P. Howell, chairman; H. E. W. Palmer, R. B. Bullock, E. C. Peters, A. D. Adair.
Education and Literature—W. R. Hammond, chairman; Burton Smith, Porter King, H. T. Phillips, George R. DeSaussure.
The president is ex-officio member of all

The president is ex-officio member of all

The duties of the various committees are indicated, of course, by their respective names. The house committee has entire charge of the internal administration and daily operations of the club and their duties are arduous and constant.

The finance committee has charge of all the finances and financial affairs of the club and examines and approves the accounts. The committee on entertainment provides for bringing together the members

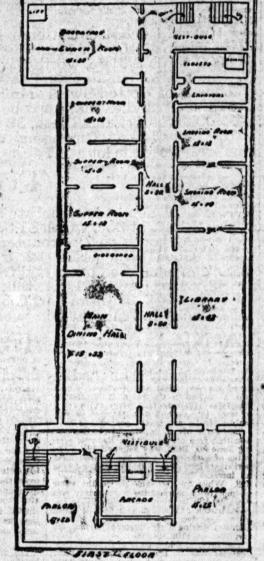
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suggest and endeavor to bring about a proper adjustment.

The committee on education and literature will perform a work which will be appreciated and enjoyed, by bringing the membership together for educational purposes through the medium of discussion of all general, educational and scientific subjects and the submission of original essays and papers upon all themes tending to train, stimulate and develop the mental and moral faculties of the members.

Club Headquarters.

The office of the club is in the Chamber of Commerce building and the secretary is kept constantly busy receiving initiation fees, helping the various committees and arranging the details of the club. Applications for membership are being received each day and are posted in accordance with the by-laws. At each meeting of the board several names have been passed upon and elected and the membership roll is fast approaching the three-hundred mark. The non-resident membership will be large and this fenture will be particularly useful. This non-resident membership is made up chiefly from the business and professional men and manufacturers from the surrounding towns, gentlemen



mittee on taxation and committee on cation and literature.

SECOND & FLOOR

In addition to the standing committees special committee on furnishing and fitting up was created, which committee, in dis nection with the house committee have entire charge of fitting up and furnishing the club quarters. This committee has already started its labors by arranging with the Chamber of Commerce to make a number of improvements in the building which will greatly enhance the value of the

building for club purposes.

The new elevator, which is to be put into the building at the Pryor street entrance, will be elegantly appointed, most artistic and equipped with the latest and best mod-ern devices. The entrance to the building will be beautified and any undesirable features will be abated. The building will be heated by steam and electrically lighted. The accompanying diagram will best ev-

Idence the arrangement of the various rooms. Some few changes are contemplat-ed, but it is thought that no very material

SHE WAS ROMANTIC.

And She Ran Away from Home to Be-

come a Bride

BUT HER LOVER'S LOVE COOLED

And Deeply Humiliated She Started Back

Home and Fell Into the Hands of the Officers.

The pretty young woman from Madison who was arrested night before last on a telegram from that place, is quite as roman-

resterday in connection with her arrest. It came out when Sheriff Henry Fear, of Morgan, came here for his fair prisoner, and the young girl admitted the truth of it all.

She was so pretty and innocent-looking, too, that even after she had told her story, acknowledging all the facts, that the sheriff had made known, the detcetives felt constrained to believe that her wrongdoing was due to lack of judgment, rather than a desire to wilfully err.

of the club in meetings of a social nature and arranges for the suitable entertainment of guests of the club. The committee on legislation and public affairs will gather information and statistics and arrange for discussion by the club topics of a public literature in which the community is directly in which the community is directly

information and statistics and arrange-for discussion by the club topics of a public nature in which the community is directly interested, and take cognizance of other similar matters which come to their knowledge or are referred to them.

The duty is imposed upon the committee on transportation to investigate and act upon all matters relating to the subject of transportation in so far as it relates to the manufacturing, mercantile and general interests of the city.

The committee on postal and telegraph will give special attention to all matters germain to the subject as implied by the name. It will doubtless discuss and consider the question of the contemplated reduction of letter postage to one cent and the postal telegraph. Postal savings banks and similar subjects will claim their careful attention.

The committee on city development will

and similar subjects will claim their careful attention.

The committee on city development will search out and recommend such improvements and new enterprises as will redound to the benefit of the city.

The committee on state development will

Louisville, promising to write dui'y let-

Louisville, promising to write dui'y letters to his young fiancee.

And he kept his promise so far as writing was, concerned, and all his letters were promptly answered. Absence made the heart grow fonder, and each letter was warner than the one preceding it.

To make a long story short, the young girl did a very foolish thing. She left home and foliowed her lover, thinking that they would be married here. She went to Madison, the nearest city to where the man was working. She engaged board at one of the best places in the town.

Her little love dream was soon dissipated. Her ardent lover's love had cooled, and the did not even visit her. She was badly mortified. She felt ashamed to go home under the circumstances. All the people in Madison believed that she was married, and when she told her landord Friday morning that her husband would come up and pay her bill, he thought there was something suspicious about it. Later in the day, after she had left, he learned the truth—that she was not married. He then telegraphed here that she be arrested. She was held here until yesterday after noon, in the chief's office. Sheriff Fear reached the city in the morning and told the story.

The pretty young woman broke down and

reached the city in the morning the story.

The pretty young woman broke down and admitted it all. She paid the bill and the case was let drop.

A friend of her father's, a gentleman prominent in the city, called at the police station and carried the young woman to his home, where she remained until night.

At night she left over the Western and Atlantic road for Louisville, where she will return to her parents.

Death of Dr. O. H. Paull.

Albany, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Dr. O. H. Paull, one of the most prominent citizens of Calboun county, died today at his country home near Leary from an accidental overdose of morphine. Dr. Paull has twice represented Calbour.

together daily the bulk of our business citizens. The Commercial Club in Louisville, started a few years ago, now lanches between eight hundred and nine hundred persons daily. The regular place of meeting there for the discussion of the commonest business topics, be it general or individual, is now recognized as being at the Commercial Club and there is no matter of local or general interest which is not discussed there. Hundreds of new enterprises have resulted from these meetings and discussions and we shall find that the Commercial Club of Atlanta will fill a similar sphere of usefulness.

The completion and fitting up of the rooms will be carried on with all dispatch and in the very near future the members will be invited to participate in a house warming which will reflect the highest credit on the club, the officers and the city.

and once in the senate, and was very highly thought of in this section.

THE VICTIM OF AN ACCIDENT.

Buggy and Injured. Fort Valley, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)— Late this afternoon Mr. Hugh H. Richardson, soliditing freight agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, was out driving, and as he crossed the railroad in front of the Harris house, the rallroad in front of the Harris house, the horse became frightened and dashed down the network of railroad tracks, throwing Mr. Richardson out, injuring him badly. Several severe gashes were cut in his head, besides many bruises. Mr. Richardson showed great presence of mind and held to the horse until the buggy was dashed to pieces. Luckily, Mrs. Richardson and babe had only a few minutes before got out of the buggy. The accident falls heavily on Mr. Richardson, as his business was very pressing at this time on accounts. heavily on Mr. Richardson, as his business was very pressing at this time on account of his heavy peach shipments, which he has been here some weeks looking after in the literest of his road. Dr. Ross, his attending physician, will not give an expression regarding the extent of injuries at this hour, but the worst is feared by his friends.

THROWN OUT OF THEIR GARRIAGE.

Thomasville, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—
Hon. Ben E. Russell, who is in the race for congress, and Captain Hammond had quite an adventure last night. The gentlemen were returning from Adel, where they had been speaking, and were driving a pair of mettlesome ponies. Just as they reached Laurel Hill cemetery, on the outskirts of the city, two men sprang from behind trees, and fired. The horses wheeled and started off with a dash. Mr. Russell and Captain Hammond were both thrown out. The latter fell on his head. Neither of the gentlemen was injured beyond bruises, but their escape was marvelous. The object of the shooting is not known.



RAND OTTLE

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Will Cause a Young Man a Great Deal of Trouble

WHEN HE IS BROUGHT INTO COURT

The News from Macon-Executive Com lice Chief in a Fight.

Macon, Ga., July 16 .- (Special.)-The story of a diamond ring will interest the people of Macon this morning.

W. T. Holt, a young man well known and of high family connections in this city, will be arrested as soon as he can be found on a warrant charging him with larceny from the house.

The larceny was committed last October and the article in question is, or was, a diamond ring containing twenty-sever diamonds, the property of Mrs. Pierpont Handers.

The story of the diamond ring goes as follows: "Tap" Holt was during last fall and summer a frequent visitor at the Pierpont house where he made himself agreeable and was popular with the people who stayed at this popular and excellent boarding house. During the last days of the fair in Macon, last fall, about the 26th day of October, Mrs. Handers and her husband called at the residence and boarding house of Mrs. Sellers, a few doors lower down on the same street, and there spent the evening. When they left Mr. Handers was feeling very unwell and was attacked with nausea. They were accompanied by "Tap" Holt who was at that time boarding at Mrs. Seller's.

Holt very kindly offered to go ahead of Mr. and Mrs. Handers and light the gas in their room so that all might be ready to let Mr. Handers go to bed at once. His offer was accepted and he unlocked the room, lit the gas and made all ready for them. The next morning Mrs. Handers missed a diamond ring out of her bureau drawer. The ring contained twenty-seven diamonds and was worth

"Tap" Holt, who had figured somewhat as a private detective, was called in and put upon the diamond robbery, the idea being that some of the servants had in all probability committed the theft. He reported varying success, and, finally, having lost confidence in his ability to ferret the matter out, Mrs.

his ability to ferret the matter out, Mrs. Handers called on Detective Brown Avant, who is well-known as a good officer and a thoroughly efficient workman.

After an investigation Mr. Avant gathered the idea that a thief had been set to catch a thief and following up clue after clue he now thinks he has located the thief of the diamond ring with Mr. W. F. Holt. Eighteen diamonds have been in the possession of Mr. Hall for some time.

One larger diamond, the center stone of the circle of brilliants, is now in Beeland's jewelry store on Second street, set as a solitaire by direction of "Tap" Holt, and six diamonds have been located in the nos. solitaire by direction of "Tap" Holt, and six diamonds have been located in the possession of a young lady living in north Georgia and whose name ought not to be made public in connection with the

public makes This makes in all the twenty-seven monds.

This morning Mr. Handers swore out a warrant against young Holt who left the city this morning and returned again but has not yet been located.

The highly respected family connections of young Holt make this a particularly painful case, but it is said that this is not the only charge of a somewhat similar nature that can be preferred against the offender.

The Third Party in Bibb.

The party of the third part is at wor

The party of the third part is at works in Bibb county.

At 11 o'clock this morning the day being that set for the regular monthly meeting of the county alliance, the members of the people's party in Bibb and surrounding counties met in caucus and selected delegates to the gubernatorial, congressional and senatorial conventions of the party.

The delegates selected were as follows:
Gubernatorial—W. T. Bartlett, W. A. Poe, W. D. Mimms, A. J. Williams, W. J. Mosely, John Y. Lowe, J. M. Williams, W. B. Goff, J. A. Eubanks, M. M. Kitchens, Lon Parker.

W. B. Goff, J. A. Eubanka, M. M. Kitchens, Lon Parker.
Congressional—T. J. Parker, R. A. Johnson, H. J. Brown, J. W. Mimms, Frank Parker, F. H. Dannan.
Senatorial—John Y. Lowe, R. A. Johnson, Guy Taylor, J. W. F. Woodward, M. M. Kitchens, C. C. Hämlin.
At 1 o'clock a mass meeting of members of the party of the third part met in the superior courtroom at the courthouse.
About fifty to seventy-five people were present, out of whom some twenty-five were present, out of whom some twenty-five were premiment democrats and curious onlookers.
The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Y. Lowe, chairman of the executive committee of the people's party in this county.

Mr. W. A. Poe, of Macon, was elected permanent chairman and Mr. Guy Taylor secretary.

The chairman read a paper which he called his declaration of independence, and which was a phillipic addressed against the democratic and the republican parties, whom he designated as twins from whom nothing was to be expected by the people.

Editor and Brother Irwin, of The Southern Alliance Farmer, was then introduced as the speaker of the occasion. He spoke for about one hour and a haif and was listened to with careful attention.

Mr. Irwin spoke on the platforms of the two parties passed at Minneapolis and Chicago, and said that the defied any man to tell them apart. He described the conventions at Minneapolis and Chicago as drunken brawls where the delegates went only to do the bidding of their bosses and to fill the saloons.

The Omaha convention, he said, on the contrary was characterized by the extreme sobriety of the delegates, not one of whom

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Wimberly, was next introduced and spoke for about an hour on the same line, after which this the first convention of the new party in Macon adjourned.

The Congressional Comp The democratic executive committee of the airth district will meet at Indian Spring about August 6th to fix a date for holding the convention and select a

place.
The following is the democratic executive committee for the sixth district:
Baldwin-Ti F. Newell, Milledgeville, and D. W. Brown, Brown's Crossing.
Bibb-G. C. Price and R. H. Smith, Sutts-W. M. Mathell and R. V. Smith,

Jones—R. J. Johnson and G. H. Lane. Monroe—B. S. Willingham and W. A. Monroe—B. S. Willingham and W. A. Wortham.
Pike—J. E. Gardner, Milner, and William Howard, Barnesville.
Upson—F. J. Vining and W. T. Respess, Thomaston.
Spalding—F. Flint, Griffin.
Fayette—G. W. Graham.
Henry—G. W. Bryant and C. M. Speer.

Police and Fisticuffs.

Police and Fistiouffs.

Yesterday evening Chief of Police Kenan and Messrs. Murray and Hopkins, who conduct a grocery store at the corner of First and Poplar streets became engaged in a three-handed fisticuff.

They were summoned up before Recorder Freeman this morning, when the following evidence was brought out.

Yesterday Chief Kenan, who is also captain of the Macon Hussars, approached Mr. Murray and presented him with a bill for jury exemption.

They passed a few blows and began to discuss the matter again, Mr. Murray saying to Mr. Kenan that he had owed him a bill and took his time about paying it.

Mr. Kenan said it was untrue and about that time Mr. Robert Hopkins stepped in. Mr. Murray referred to him and asked if he didn't present the bill.

Mr. Murray said he was not able to pay it at present, but would do so when the police were paid off, as he had some money coming from that source.

The conversation led on to warm words, and Chief Kenan used very uncomplimentary language to Mr. Murray language to Mr. Murray and urray.

The conversation led on to warm words, and Chief Kenan used very uncomplimentary language to Mr. Murray. The result was a fight and this morning the recorder fined the chief \$5.

Judge Miller passed sentence on the following criminals in court this morning:
Allen Starr, for assault, three months on chaingang.

Arthur Callahan, burglary, six years in the penitentiary. Arthur Taylor, burglary, six years in the penitentiary.

Tony Jordan, burglary, five years in the

Tony Jordan, burglary, twenty years in the penitentiary.

Jim Sanders, burglary, one year in the penitentiary.
Willie Crawford, burglary, three years willie Grawford, burgiary, three years in the penitentiary.
George McCarthy, felony in bracking, five years in the penitentiary.
Warren Johnson, attempt at burgiary, one year on chaingang.
Willie Walker, burgiary, five years in the penitentiary.

willie Walker, burglary, five years in the penitentiary.

Jesse Kitrell, larceny from the house, twelve months on the chaingang.

Luke Simmons, larceny after trust, one year in the penitentiary.

George Lee, larceny from the house, one year in the penitentiary.

Mack Lyman, involuntary manslaughter, eighteen months in the penitentiary.

Two prominent issues will be injected into the coimng campaign that will influence the result in no small measure. The three-mile liquor law promises to be a question or issue of no small magnitude while the mode of the election of the county commissioners will play a big role.

A telegram from Shelby, N. C., has been received in Macon announcing the sad death of Mrs. Ed Mallary at the home of her parents in that city at 1 o'clock this morning.

morning.

The Southern Travelers' Association will hold an important meeting at their rooms tonight. They are arranging for a grand trip to Cumberland island. Special arrangements have been made with the East Tennessee and Manager Morgan, of the Hotel Cumberland, and it is important to ascertain how many will go.

THE PEOPLE OF MACON.

What They Are Doing Politically, Socially

Among the visitors of political and social importance was Hon. Bob Whitfield, who is always welcome here and who seems to be happy and confident that he will be the next congressman from the sixth. Bob says that he's all right.

Charley Bartlett, too, was on the streets after an absence of a week among the red hills of Butts. Mr. Bartlett is confident that he has Butts in his pocket.

Judge T. J. Simmons, of the supreme bench, was in the city yesterday circulating among his many friends. He has been for the past two weeks down at his old home in Clarksville, and is now on the way

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MINING MATTERS.

What Is Going on in the Gold Fields of

Dahlonega, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Christian Wahl, of Milwaukee, Wis., who already owned considerable mining property in this county, it is reliably understood, has purchased a controlling interest in the Hand & Barlow Company, which company has the most extensive gold interests in this region.

has the most extensive gold interests in this region.

Mr. Wahl also, through his agent, bought at trustee's sale the entire interests of the Trefoil Gold Mining Company.

The new pounding mill on the Miller-Ripley property is in working order.

A new ten-stamp mill is being erected on the Gordon property and will be pushed to completion.

Small-fry miners are getting good returns. After a recent shower little Charley Housley picked up a fine gold nugget within the city limits.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 16.—(Special.)—A pall of gloom was thrown over this citoday by the sudden death by his o hands of Dr. Reuben M. Searcy. Ea this morning the mother of the deceaheard of the rooms found her happy son dead. Dr. Searcy was a ented young fellow, an honor graduat the University of Alabama and the versity of Virginia. He had only labeen admitted to the practice of medicifor some time he has been given to fits despondency and in one of these fits took his own life. On the table was fou a note containing the following: "When man suffers from melancholia as I do libecomes a burden and it is time for him t die." Suicide of a Young Doctor

The Progress Has Suspended The Progress Has Suspended.

Dahlonega, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The Progress, an extreme third party organ, published at Cleveland, Ga., is dead. The paper was democratic at first. Some time since Editor Woodward concluded White county was going bodily into the new party and "flopped." A boycott from democratic and conservative alliancemen followed, and and conservative aliancemen followed, and the third party brethren failed to keep up their organ. This is an indication of the real third party strength of that county. Editor W. B. Woodward is a bright young man, but he made a mistake in deserting the old ship.

Mrs. S. M. Godfrey, of this place, has in her possession two very quaint specimens of the legal tender used in the days of our very great grandaddies. They are continental bills, and are very peculiar looking to people of this day.

One is dated at Savannah in 1778, and on one side is printed these words: "This bill entitles the bearer to \$30, to be paid within the space of twelve months out of the moneys arising from the sales of forfeited estates, pursuant to an act of assembly passed the 4th day of May, 1778." There are four or five signatures at the bottom, and at one end is a circular seal representing a wild hog at full gallop. The bill is of white paper, about as long and little smaller than the bank bill of today. It has a border that looks funny to printers of this time. On the back is the name of the printer, W. Lancaster, Savannah.

The other bill is smaller and more unique. It affirms that "This indented bill of \$8 shall entitle the bearer hereof to receive bills of exchange payable in London, or gold and silver, at the rate of 4 shillings and 6 pence sterling per dollar for the said bill, according to the directions of an act of assembly of Maryland, dated in Annapolis, this 10th day of April, Amo Domini, 1774." On the reverse side are these words: "Printed by A. G. & F. Green;" \$8, equal to 36 shillings sterling:" From The Lumpkin, Ga., Independent. Mrs. S. M. Godfrey, of this place, has in

Domini, 1774." On the reverse side are these words: "Printed by A. G. & F. Green;" \$8, equal to 36 shillings sterling;" "Tis death to conterfeit." The type, of course, is of the old-fashioned sort in which the "s" frequently resembles the "!," and the ownaments used are very peculiar. The souvenirs of more than a century ago are in a pretty good state of preservation, and are very much prized by Mrs. Godfrey.

From The New York Sun.

The following interesting table of statis is believed to possess a true scientific secur. It appears to be the record of a drummer, may be considered authentic. He gave it title, which we have retained, meaning, pages the state of the security what each of a different what each of a self-self.

parently, what each girl said:
Boston girl: Mr. Bunkerill, you
shocks me beyond utterance.
New York girl: Thanks, awfully,

Washington girl: Well, I suppose to pardon you. Pittsburg girl: Ob. Harry! Cincinnati girl: What bad form! Indianapolis girl: Ah. there! Chicago girl: More! More! Detroit girl: Well, I deciare! Louisville girl: Well, I deciare! Louisville girl: Well, I deciare! Louisville girl: How shocking! Nashville girl: Oo! Oo! Atlanta girl: Golly. New Orleans girl: Oh, my! Kanass City girl: Break away th Denver girl: Gosh.

Fired by Light Thomasville, Go., July 14-ag set the Western Unio mes-Enterprise building on

THE CLOSING DAYS

Are Days of Trouble and Anxiety for the Speaker.

WHO IS BESET ON ALL SIDES

To Aid Personal Projects in Getting to the Front.

BAILEY'S RECENT STRANGE BREAK

Is Embarrassing to His Friends in the House, Who Do Not Want to Report Lost Time.

Washington, July 16 .- (Special.)-This is the part of a session of congress when the trials of the speaker of the house of repentatives overbalance the honor of the sition by a large majority.

ng the closing days of the first sesdon of every congress almost all the mem bers have one or more bills of a private or local nature which they feel they must brough to aid in the contest for re

ce it has become apparent that this will not continue more than two longer, Speaker Crisp has been besieged by members asking for recognition to call up some private bill to be passed nanimous consent. Of course, the speaker desires to recognize all and give each of them a chance, but the house is never in a humor to allow more than two or three to go through any one morning before the regular business of the day is taken up. Therefore, each member desires be first recognized, and as soon as the ournal is read and approved in the mornng not less than fifty members are on their feet crying "Mr. Speaker." Of course, only one can be recognized and each mem-ber thinks that one should be he.

When the speaker is not in the chair members are besieging him to explain the nature of some bill which they claim must be passed before the session is brought to a close, and, as a consequence, he is the busiest living man right now. He really nas not the time to dictate answers to the

letters received each day.

While there are but two offices in the gift of the American people of more honor here is none requiring more physical an mental strain than that of the speakership of the house of representatives.

The National Committee to Meet. The national democratic committee meets n New York on the 20th to elect a chair man of the national committee and map out the plans of the campaign.

While Senator Brice says that he does not desire re-election and will not take charge of the campaign, I have it upon good authority that he will be re-elected hariman of the national committee and that the man who is to manage the campaign will be elected chairman of the campaign committee. It is the desire of the mmittee and democrats from all parts of the country that William C. Whitney take this position. Mr. Whitney does not want it. He wants Harrity, of Pennsylvania, elected chairman and he promises to do his share of the work under Harrity. other words he is willing to manage the campaign, but he does not want his name appear as manager, not desiring oriticism from republican newspapers that the chairman in name must submit to. But as well as his influence. There is much opposition to Harrity for various reasons. and, unless Whitney absolutely refuses to accept the position, the committee

Mr. Bailey's Salary.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, did not commit ar act calculated to increase his popularity with his fellow members when he demande that the sergeant-at-arms of the house de duct one day's salary from his monthly stipend because he was absent down in Virginia making a speech on that day. It is looked upon by a majority of the mem bers as a grand stand play for cheap

That is, not Mr. Bailey's object, however. This house has been embarrassed more than once by the absence of members leaving without a quorum. Mr. Bailey believes that something should be done to compel members to remain here, and he believes that if their salaries are deducted when absent there will not be so much absenteeism. He found an old law had never been enforced providing for this thing and he says he is determined if It be in his power to have it enforced. The best way to do this, he thought, was to begin with himself.

Bailey is the youngest man in the house He is but twenty-nine. Yet he is a bright young fellow with a clean-shaven, classical Such acts as the salary matter are not calculated to add to the influence or popularity of any new or young member of the house, but he is a man of unquestioned ability, and if allowed to remain in congress "Rrivate" John in Danger.

The news that "Private" John Allen has strong opponent down in his Mississippi who is making it warm for the "private" and who it is feared might defeat him, has caused much sorrow here Without John Allen the house would not be itself. There would be no one left to it in a good humor by a flow of wit and humor, and none to score the republic ans in the way that only John Allen can

But John Allen is not one of those fellows who knows only good stories and how to tell them. When he deals with a subfect in a serious vein no man in the house makes a more effective speech.

Allen is a valuable member to the democrats. He occupies a place that no other man could fill, and it is the unanimous opin-ion of the house that his district could not make a greater mistake than to send another in his place, it matters not how able

the other might be. Georgia Pensions Allowed. Four Georgia pension bills were passed by the house last night. W. H. Philphot, of Talbotton, gets \$20

W. M. Watson, of Walker county, \$15

James W. Kirtley, of Union county, \$20

Isaiah Queman, of Atlanta, \$30 a month

The latter is a blind negro. The bill to pension him had not been reported from the committee, but a unanimous request was granted Colonel Layingston to call it up, and there were no votes against it.

The Third Party.

The third Party.

The third party people here, although they have been blowing a great deal since the defeat of the silver bill about carrying southern states, have not nearly so much hope as they had a few months ago.

The force bill issue, which the republicums made so prominent in their platform, has kept thousands of farmers in the democratic party who might otherwise have joined the new party. No one realizes this term than the leaders here. Besides this

they are annoyed at their failure to raise any campaign fund. Indeed, it is said that one of their papers here will have to sus-pend publication within a few weeks on account of a lack of funds, and that they have not a cent to expend in any of the congressional districts they have been blowing so much about carrying. E. W. B.
The Day in the House.

This was principally a day of talk in the house. A large part of the session was given up exclusively to debate on the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 of silver half dollars to the world's fair. There were a dozen speeches for and an equal number against the appropriation. The southern members are the principal opponents. They are practically unanimous against Colonel Livingston and Mr. Moses both made brief speeches against it. Livingston declared the government had already complied with its contract to the world's fair company. He declared that

the apprepriation made the gov-ernment a partner with private individuals in a company. The government was to get part of the profits of the fair, if there were any. It was clearly stitutional. The same men, he said, favored this appropriation in silver half dollars to pay the workingmen constructing the buildings who had declared silver was not honest money only a few days ago. The farmers, he said, had more right to borrow money from the govern-ment on farm products than the world's fair company on expected profits as

Colonel Livingston then spoke in favor of the amendment to close the fair on

Sunday, Mr. Moses followed on the same line, in a brief but good speech. The question is to be voted upon Tuesday. If the house rejects it by a large majority, the appropriation which the senate put on on the bill, the senate will recede, but if the vote is close, it is possible that the senate may insist. As there are a number of members of the house who would never give in, a deadlock is possible, and that might delay adjournment several weeks, otherwise the chances favor adjournment

of congress next Saturday. E. W. B. 80ME VERY SMALL ITEMS

Inserted in the General Deficiency Bill the Senate Washington, July 16.—In the senate Mr. Teller, from the judiciary committee, reported the senate bill relieving from all

amendment of the constitution, William S. Walker, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Daniels moved, as an amendment, to add "and all other persons." Objection developed and Mr. Daniels withdrew the

political disabilities, under the fourteenth

amendment, and the bill passed. After disposing of considerable routine business and bills to which no objection was pusiness and bins to which no objection was raised, the general deficiency bill was taken up at 2 o'clock p. m. and the committee amendments were acted upon. The bill contains several items appropriating ridiculously small amounts. For instance, there is an item of 22 cents for "improving the harbor at San Francisco," one of 25 cents for the "marine housital service." one of is an item of 22 cents for "improving the harbor at San Francisco," one of 25 cents for the "marine hospital service," one of 28 cents for the "marine hospital service," one of 28 cents for "improving the Missouri river," and one of 40 cents for the "repairs and preservation of public buildings." The "signal service" gets 41 cents for clothing, and "registers and receivers of the land office are to have 60 cents for salaries and commissions. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is to have its treasury increased by 67 cents in one item and by \$447 in another, while the Atlantic and Pacific railroad is to be made the richer by \$2.50.

The last of the committee amendments was the insertion of a new silver section covering forty printed pages, to pay the findings of the court of claims for indemnity for French spoliation prior to July 31, 1801. These items aggregate \$352,000.

All items for insurance companies were

All items for insurance companies were truck out of the bill with the consent of Mr. Hale, who was in charge of it, and action on all items on the last twenty three pages was suspended on motion of Mr. Mitchell, on the ground that they had been referred to the committee on claims and had not yet been reported upon by that committee. Mr. Mitchell, however, stipulated that his committee would examine lated that his committee would examine and report upon them Monday. All of the committee amendments having been acted upon, the bill was open to general amendments. Several were offered, some adopted and others will come up again.

By general consent the bill went over till Monday and the senate adjourned.

SLIM ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE While the Members Discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Washington, July 16.—In the house, senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. ordered.

The house proceeded to the consideration of a number of private pension bills which came over from last night with the previous ques-

over from last night with the previous question ordered.

Sixy-four private pension bills were passed and then the house went into committee of the whole-Mr. Lester, of Gccrgia, in the chair—on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the Chicago exposition paragraph which he said he would hereafter call up, providing that the exposition be kept open Sundays. No machinery shall be run nor any labor not absolutely necessary performed and that a hall shall be provided for the conduct of religious services by ministers of all denominations.

that a hall shall be provided for the conduct of religious services by ministers of all denominations.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, resumed his remarks of yesterday. He was against the proposed appropriation for the Chicago fair, but spent most of his time in attacking the national bank system and advocating the grant to states of the right to issue money.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, interrupted him. He retorted that the gentleman lived in a wildcat country, but the whole country was not so, and New York, South Carolina and Alabama had better state banking systems than the present national bank system.

Most of the other speakers addressed themselves to the benate amendment to the bill. but, as usual, when it is known that no final vote will be reached the speakers were not complimented by a large attendance. At no time during the day were there more than one hundred members present, and the galleries could not muster that number of spectators. The press gallery is the thermometer of the house. When business is brisk the press gallery is crowded. When it is dull the "printers,"—as Mr. Callberson, of Texas, terms them—are absent. They are absent today. In the course of the day another prohibition amendment was offered. No vote was reached upon anything connected with the sundry civil bill.

MRS. HARRISON'S HEALTH.

Secretary Halford Denies the Story That She

Washington, July 16.—Private Secretary Halford was shown a Washington dis-patch in a Philadelphia paper today to the effect that Mrs. Harrison is dying of "quick consumption" and that her friends have abandoned hope of her recovery. He said that the report was cruel and contrary to all information received from the attend-ing physician and others who are now with Mrs. Harrison. He said the president received reports from Loon lake every day from the physician and others and they from the physician and others and they were all of a favorable and encouraging character. The president will join Mrs. Harrison in the mountains soon after the adjournment of congress.

This action is in accordance with his original plans and is in nowise due to any unfavorable change in Mrs. Harrison's condition.

Toledo, O., July 16.—Hon. Frank Hurd, in an interview on the democratic plat-form's tariff plank today, says it is not

HE IS SAFE ENOUGH

And Will Push His Home Rule Scheme at Once.

GLADSTONE HAS A GOOD MAJORITY And Predictions Are That He Will

Keep His Men Together

AND CARRY OUT ALL HIS PLANS.

The Latest Returns Give the Oppositi About Forty Majority-Only Twenty-Two Elections to Be Heard From.

London, July 16 .- Out of twenty-two seats remaining to complete the house six-teen are likely to fall to the opposition and six to the unionists. The house of com mons will thus finally consist of 316 un-ionists, against 354 members of the liberal ionists, against 334 members of the liberals, sections. The liberals, though confronted by the fact that a considerable majority of the British members are still unionists, contend that Gladstone had the absolute right by law and precedent to carry his home rule measure by the Irish votes alone The tone of the liberal executive today is entirely altered regarding the proposed delay in the home rule bill, probably in spired by communications they have re-ceived. They now assers that Gladstone will have the full approval of the party in expediting home rule. The Times hold to prevent Gladstone from carrying a revolutionary measure and can afford wait until his heterogenous following is dissolved by internal conflicts and rivalries and until the incompetency of ministers crippled by every variety of im-practicable promise has been exhibited to the world. Gladstone, The Times continues, now depends upon the Irish not being mem bers of his party. They will not obey his whips. Nine Parnellites will be sufficient to prevent transactions between the Gladstonians and anti-Parnellites who, obliged to maintain their independence of all Eng-lish parties, will be forced to refuse any-thing short of Parnell's home rule which, if the Gladstonians ventured to propose, would break up the English liberals.

ARRESTING THE MEN. Martial Law Declared in the Mining Distric

Spokane, Wash., July 16.-The Review advices from Couer d'Alene district state that the military has arrested Jack Wallace that the military has arrested Jack Wallace at Cataldo. He is suspected of being the ringleader of the Mission massacre: Troops are deploying from Cataldo and the hills will be seoured for other suspects. The troubled district has been closed to travel. Nobody is permitted to go in without a military passport. General Carlin has 1,000 troops under his command and has called on all male members of the Miners' Union to come in and surrender. Notwithstanding the presence of troops the strikers continue to make their presence felt. Newspaper correspondents are particularly objectionable to them.

tinue to make their presence felt. Newspaper correspondents are particularly objectionable to them.

A special just received by The Review says that three carloads of men, besides President O'Brien, the secretary of the Miners' Union, and twenty-five other members of that body were arrested.

Coroner Sims and a provost guard were taking men in right along during the eventing. Several citizens were also placed in

ng. Several citizens were also placed in custody, including Robert Neill and Walter s, who were formerly members of the n. It is reported that all members of unfon are to be locked up. If this is it means the arrest of over one thou-

The Official Report.

Washington, July 16.—General Schofield has received a telegram from Colonel Carlin, Fourth Infantry, dated Wardner yesterday,

saying:

"Arrests by order of the governor of Idaho commence today and will continue until the governor stops them. Mullane, Wallace, Osborne, and Wardner are strongly garrisoned. The Twenty-second Infantry occupied Mullane today. No property was destroyed here or eigewhere by the rioters in consequence of my delay at Cataldo, but all was saved by or eigewhere by the rioters in consequence or my delay at Cataldo, but all was saved by that delay. I was most urgently begged by the manager of the principal mine, V. M. Clements, to delay till his surrendered miners should get out of the place. He believes his men would have been murdered and his mine and mill destroyed. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by the rioters to blow it up and burn it. When his non-union men had left the place, on cars, the giant powder was removed from the mill and all the property placed in his possession. Everything is progressing favorably."

General Schoneid todgy telegraphed General Ruger, commanding the department of the Columbia, as follows:

General Schofield today telegraphed General Ruger, commanding the department of the Columbia, as follows:
"I have no doubt the circumstances and re-sults fully justify the discretion Colonel Car-lin exercised. He evidently correctly under-stood that the duty of the troops is simply to support the civil authorities in the execution of the laws."

Ordered to Disperse. Washington, July 16.—The president today

ssued a proclamation setting forth the disturbed condition of society in Idaho, resulting in a call upon the federal authorities for assistance and commanding "all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes." The proclamation was telegraphed to the military authorities in Idaho with instructions

The Last Notice Issued by the Carnegie Steel Company.

Pitts Surg. Pa., July 16.—The following notice was today posted by the Carnegie Steel Company, at Homestead mill, in the vicinity of the works, and was sent all over the coun-

of the works, and was sent all over the country:

Notice—Individual application for employment at Homestead steel works will be received by the superintendent, either by telegraph or in person, until 6 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 21, 1892. It is our desire to retain in our service all of our employes whose past record is satisfactory and who did not take part in the attempts which had been made to interfere with our rights to manage cur business. Such of our old employes as do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employment and positions which they held will be given to other men, and those first applying will have choice of the unfilled positions, for which they are suitable. This notice will be the last given to employes of the works and after non-compliance with this, the places will be filled with non-union men.

A Visit to the Mills.

works and after non-compliance with this, the places will be filled with non-union men.

A Visit to the Mills.

Homestead, Pa., July 16.—Today has been the quietest that Homestead has seen since the declaration of hostilities between the company and the men. There were undoubtedly new men introduced into the works, but the strikers are confident that many cannot, without great difficulty, be brought in. New men are looked for by river, and scouts of the Amalgamated Association, located in Pittsburg, were continually sending to headquarters the information that no non-union men can be found who have any purpose of coming to Homestead. A rumber of colored men from Virginia mills are said to be prepared to come here, but the strikers do not believe the reports are correct. If the men come, they will undoubtedly have the liveliest time they ever saw in their lives.

At Carnegie mills all is quiet today. Although smoke is rising from two stacks in the mills, a visit to the yards showed that about twenty non-union men were working. The men were busy in the plant, and not fifty as originally stated. These men are mostly laborers who have a most wholesome fear of committing themselves to any statement as to how they came here or how long they propose to stay. The work so far done in the mill is in two of the three open-hearth furnaces where the blooms are prepared. There is no relaxation in the

roughness of military discipline

thoroughness of military discipline and precautions.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advertised for bids for furnishing materials and buildings for 100 houses on the city farmints at Munhall statum These threes will be erected at once, and will be for the use of the men employed in the mill. The location is inside of the enclosure, and protection will thus be assured the men, even in their houses. The houses will be from six to eight rooms, and each will be built separately on a good-sized lot.

Letters were put in the postoffice today to every old, employe of the mills, with about forty exceptions, running as follows:

Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, Homestead Steel Works, July 15. Dear Sir: Repairs will be resumed on Monday morning. July 18th. We invite you to return to your old position. Work to commence at the usual time.

General Superintendent.

CLEVELAND NAILS A SLANDER. And at the Same Time Pays a Complim

to Cardinal Gibbons. Boston, July 16.—A few days ago W. Black, of Chelsea, wrote Grover Cleveland calling his attention to this statement quoted from the report in the British American Citizen of the discourse in Music hall: Citizen of the discourse in Music hall:

When Cleveland became president he had a wire run from the white house to the cardinal's palace and placed a Roman Catholic at the head of every division of 15,000 employes in the departments and permitted nuns, without authority and against printed instructions hung up in every public building in Washington, to go twice each month through them and commanded every clerk to contribute to the support of the Roman Catholic church, and if he or she refused, have a yellow envelope sent them. We can see how unworthy such a man is of support.

Mr. Cleveland's reply printed in The Mr. Cleveland's reply printed in The British American Citizen this week reads

British American Citizen this week reads as follows:

Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, Mass., July 11. William Black.—Dear Sir: I am almost shamed to yield to your request to deny a statement so silly and absurd on its face as the one you send me. However, as this is the second application I have received on the same subject, I think it best to end the matter, so far as it is possible to do so, by branding the statement in all its details and in its spirit and intention, as unqualifiedly and absolutely false. I know Cardinal Gibbons and know him to be a good edizen and a first-rate American and that his kindness of heart and toleration are in striking contrast with the fierce intolerance and vicious malignity which disgrace some who claim to be Protestants. I know a number of members of the Catholic church who were employed in the public service during my administration, and I suppose there were many so employed. I should be ashamed of my Presbyterianism if these declarations gave grounds of offense. Yours very triuly. GROVER CLEVELIAND. should be asnamed or these declarations gave grounds of offens ours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

WE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Comparative Statement of Exports and

Imports for the Year. Imports for the tear.

Washington, July 16.—The chief of the bureau of statistics in a statement to the secretary of the treasury of imports and exports of the United States, says: Our property of the last fissel year. foreign commerce of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of 1891 and prior when compared with that of 1891 and prior years, presents a large and gratifying increase. The total value of our imports and exports of merchandise attained its highest point, amounting to \$1,857,726,910 as pgainst \$1,729,397,006 during the fiscal year 1891, an increase of \$128,329,904, and an increase of \$370,193,883 since 1889. The excess in value of exports over imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$202,944,342. The value of our interest of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$202,944,342. was \$202,944,342. The value of our inports of merchandise during the last fiscal year amounted to \$827,391,284 as against \$844,916,196 during the fiscal year 1891, a decrease of \$17,524,912. There was an increase in our imports of merchandise in the following articles, named in the order of magnitude of increase: Coffee, unmanufactured slik and sugar and molasses. There was a decline in the value of imports of tin plates, silk manufactures, manufactures of wool, tobacco and manufactures of vegof wool, tobacco and manufactures of veg

tables, fruits and textile grasses.

The value of the imports of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$458,001,145. The value of such imports for the corresponding period of 1891 was \$396,241,352, showing an increase in favor of 1892 of \$91,759,793. While for the same period the value of imports of merchandise paying duty was \$369,590,139 as compared with \$478,674,844 for the corresponding period of 1891, showing a decrease in the value of merchandise paying duty imported during the last year of \$109,284,705.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise was in 1892 \$1,015,789,607, and it was the first year of our commerce when

it was the first year of our commerce when our domestic exports of merchandise attained to a billion of dollars, and this amount is \$143,579,324 in excess of the value of such exports during the preceding fiscal

rear. of breadstuffs and a small increase in the value of exports of fruits, seeds, copper any manufactures of animal and oil cake. There was a decrease in the value of exports of cotton, mineral oils, refined sugar ind provisions.

The value of our exports of raw cotton

The value of our exports of raw cotton in 1892 amounted to \$258,447,741, and owing to the fall in price was \$32,265,157 less than during the year 1891, in which was the largest value of annual exports of this product in the history of our commerce. The quantity of exports of this product last year was, however, 2,934,719,811 pounds, and the largest shipped out of the country in any one fiscal year in the history of such export.

There is a small decrease in the value of exports of provisions, but a large increase

exports of provisions, but a large increase in the value of exports of breadstuffs of \$173,706,945, over such exports in 1891; also an increase in the value of cattle, sheep and hogs of \$3,801,396.

EXCLUDES THE PRESS.

Willie Bell Will Be Hanged on the 18th o August.

Macon, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Willie Bell, alias Bubba Bell, the boy who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Ben Wilder last May, was brought before Judge Miller in the superior court and received the dread sentence of the law. The youthful murderer will hang on August 18th next between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Only a very few spectators, a sprinkling of lawyers and the sheriff and his deputies and The Constitution correspondent were in the and the sheriff and his deputies and The Constitution correspondent were in the courtroom when Bell was brought in. He stood without a tremor and without flinching while the court read the order. Apparently he did not realize at all that he had but a scant month more to live. The hanging will be strictly private, and under Judge Miller's orders even representatives of the press cannot be present.

The Central Railroad Reorganisation.

Savannah, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—One of the attorneys for the Central Railroad Company stated today that there was no reason to believe that the property could be reorganized soon, that the plan will be prepared slowly and with the utmost care, so as to avoid any defect. After it is presented for consideration of the stock-holders it will take some months to bring them into complete harmony. Officials do not see how reorganization can possibly be perfected this year, even under continued most advantageous circumstances. If the property is surrendered to the board elected a year from next January, it will be doing well. There has been no intimation as to what compensation will be allowed Mr. Comer for his services as receiver, but it is believed it will be at least \$25,000 per annum. The Central Bailroad Reorganization

Half a Million Will Buy It. Macon, Gs., July 16.—(Special.)—The Macon and Atlantic railroad will probably be sold for a second time at public auction at a reserved price of \$500,000. Arguments were presented to Judge Miller today asking that the road be sold and he consented to offer it again under the old order.

Opinion Against a Mercantile Agency Opinion Against a Mercantile Agency.

New York, July 16.—Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court here, handed down an opinion today deaying the motion for a new trial made by R. G. Dun & Co., of this city, in the case of a bank of Birmingham, Ala., against the mercantile agency for Dun & Co. The suit was to recover losses sustained by the bank through a report received from the agency as to the standing of W. A. Klitts, of Oswego. The bank gave Kitts credit on Dun's report. The court holds that the agency is responsible for the result of the report of its agent.

BISMARCK'S FIGHT.

Ke Still Keeps Up His Quarrel with the Emperor.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VON CAPRIVI

By the Emperor to Ignore the Bismarck Dispute,

BUT THE PAPERS PUBLISH ARTICLES

Tending to Maintain the Strife-Empere William on a Whaling Voyage-Distinguished Personages in E

Berlin, July 16.-(Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.)-Since starting on his journey to the north, the lor von Caprivi to ignore the Bismarck controversy. Hence, though a day does not pass without the prince's organs making a fresh attack on the government, the semi-official press remains silent. A majority of other papers follow this dignified example, including national liberal journals which would willingly let the polemic die out.

They Keep Up the Strife.

The Freisinnige organs alone try to keep the dispute seething, while socialist papers seize what advantage Prince Bismarck's indiscretions give them to assail generally his service to the nation, his claims to greatness and his personal character. The quiescent attitude of the government will cease should Prince Bismarck prosecute his design to continue the agitation by touring the various centers throughout Germany, accepting receptions and giving here and there expression to utterances hostile to the emperer's policy. Official circles entirely discredit the report that General Count von Waldersee is inciting the prince. On the contrary, General von Waldersee and other old colleagues of Prince Bismarck are trying to induce him to spare the Germans the sight of a public conflict between the emperor and the statesman who created united Germany. The prince's own family circle-his sons, Count Herbert and Count William and his son-in-law. Count Rantzam-support him. There is reason to believe that high personages in Bayaria and Wurtemberg approve of his keeping up the irritation against Chancellor von Caprivi, but, here, nothing but regret is expressed on all

sides over the conflict. Resigning Their Posts. Count William Bismarck has resigned his position of prefect of Hanover and Count Rantzam has also resigned the post of minister to The Hague. The relations of the government with the vatican tend to improve. With the view to centraliz-ing the center party, Chancellor von Ca-privi has expedited the Speergelder ar-rangements under which the sum of 16,-200,000 marks, voted by the lower house of the Prussian diet in restitution for sum the Catholic clergy were deprived of dur-ing the Kulterkampf, will be paid. The commissioners who were appointed after the vote was passed have been lingering over the details of the distribution of the money. The chancellor has energetically brought their deliberations to a conclusion and the commissioners now report that the moneys will be distributed within

three months. A Human Sacrifice

The acquittal at Cleeves of the Jew butcher, Buschoff, who was accused of murdering a Christian child, is a blow to anti-Semitic agitation. The leading Catho-lic organ, The Germania, still maintains that the Talmud encourages human sacri-

fices. The Kreuz Zeitung contends that. though Jewish scriptures do not support ritualistic murders, some illiterate Jews be-lieve in such murders. Apart from the anti-Semitics popular sympathy is with Buschoff Money is being collected to again start him in the business away from Xanten, where a mob wrecked his house and shop. The failure of the Prosecution in this case does not deter the leaders of Judenhet Ze from actively continuing the movement. movement.

Liebermann von Sonnenberg is stumping Liebermann von Sonnenberg is stumping the Rhine valley, exciting anti-Semitic mobs while other conservative orators cultivate the popular passion in south Germany. The conservatives seem to be tending toward the adoption of anti-Semitism among the main planks of the party platform unless they are deterred by a popular reaction arising from the Buschoff affair.

Herr Von Bulow. An amicable step has been the appointment of Herr Von Bulow, a brother of the well-known general, to succeed Schlozer as special minister to the vatican. Von Bulow has for a long time been attached to the foreign office. He has been minister to Switzerland. He is intimate with Prince Bismarck, vet he is a friend of the ter to Switzerland. He is intimate with Prince Bismarck, yet he is a friend of the emperor. Von Bulow has the reputation of being a subtle diplomat and has a winning manner. He limps and he is a Mephistopheles without malice and will be persona grata at the vatican, where Schlozer has utterly lost his hold. Notwithstanding Von Bulow's qualities the diplomatic circles doubt his chance of altering the papal policy towards France.

Catching the Whales.

The emperor is on a whaling cruise in

The emperor is on a whaling cruise in the North sea on board the Adler. He is in excellent health and sends daily dispatches to the different ministers. He will return to Berlin in August at the time of

return to Berlin in August at the time of the accouchement of the empress, who is now residing at the marble palace.

Among the royalties who are visiting Germany are King Alexander, of Servia, who is with his father. ex-King Milan at Ems. and Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, (Carmen Sylva) who is at Neuwied. The latter is a chronic invalid. She has written to a friend in Munich that her illness will soon end fatally. She does not believe the assurances of her physicians. Her horrible sufferings from spinal disease are only relieved by morphine injections.

BELCHING BOILING LAVA

Catania, July 16.—The volcanic manifesta-

Catania, July 16.—The volcanic manifesta-tions at Mount Etna continued with unabated vigor. Immense columns of smoke and ashes, which are hovering over the burning moun-tain, have grown so dense as to cover every-thing in the vicinity with a mantle of dark-ness and the craters are now invisible. The large craters are still ejecting immense miasses of boiling lava streams which are steadily growing wider and are as steadily creeping, with terrible persistency, foot by foot, upon certain of the villages lying on the mountain slopes.

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITOLS The Statehouse Officials Are Keeping Tab

on the Third Party.

on the Third Party.

The approach of the people's party convention, which will be held on Wednesday, is a favorite topic for discussion around the capitol. The incumbents of the statehouse offices are keeping close tab on the new movement. Being new it is a little hard to estimate accurately. In some counties, as for instance Newton, there are men who will not tell how they stand. Such men are supposed to be undecided. Later in the campaign they will go to the side which they think is the strongest.

Colonel W. R. Gorman, who has been mentioned for commissioner of agriculture on the third party ticket, was in the city yesterday. He said that he was for the best interests of the party. But all the aspirants are not that patriotic, so it is said.

In the statehouse the prediction is heard occasionally that the third party movement will send more negroes to the general assembly, than Georgia has seen there in years. Representative democrats from the coast report that there is no third party in the counties along the seaboard. Glynn and Mcintosh and Camden are not congenial soil for the growth of the people's party. The negroes are going to vote the straight republican ticket and the democrats will stick together to retain white control.

The Bond Is All Right.

State Treasurer Hardeman's bond is all right.
Governor Northen said yesterday that the matter had been carefully looked into and that he is perfectly well satisfied as he was at first when the bond was made. Mr. Speer is fully acceptable to the state as a surety.

SINGING OVER HIS BODY.

Scenes at the House Where Peter Daniels Lay Dead.

During the twenty-two hours that Peter Daniels's body lay in its coffin before being buried enough songs and prayers were uttered over it to keep a Georgia

All sorts and conditions of negroes-big negroes, little negroes, good negroes, bad negroes and indifferent negroes—called and over old Pete's body.

All regarded the dead negro with superstitious awe and reported in solemn whispers things that he had said before hangg and while on the gallows.
"Pete said jes' before he was hung,"

"Pete said jes' before he was hung," said one of the numerous callers yesterday, "that he was gwine ter Jesus at 4 o'clock dat ebenin". Can't tell me dat he was strangulated on dat gallows. Pete didn't die 'fore 4 o'clock dat day, I'm sho'. Jes' on de minit he died, dere was de happiest smile you never see on his face." So many of the negroes believed just because Daniels said so, that he would be in heaven at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. They regarded anything he might say with suregarded anything he might say with su-perstitious reverence. Just before he died

heaven at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. They, regarded anything he might say with superstitious reverence. Just before he died Daniels told Nellie Alexander, the mother of his youngest child, that the babe would not live long. She raised a terrible howl, and is in momentary expectation of the child's death. She feels sure that what Daniels told her is the truth from heaven. Yesterday the scene at the humble home of Daniels's mother was striking. From the hour that the body was deposited at the little cottage by Cargile, the undertaker, until it was hauled to the grave, a constant stream of curious visitors poured into the place. Half of the negro population of the city viewed the body during yesterday and the night before.

All night Friday night hundreds of negroes were congregated in and around the liouse and they continually sang and prayed. Not the morning light even stopped the devotional exercises. Prayer after prayer and song after song went up yesterday province.

and song after song went up yesterday

Three negroes called during the morning with banjos, and seated around the body they played a medley. There were snatches from all kinds of negro melodies, and the crowd of negroes seemed to enjoy the music greatly

and the crowd of negroes seemed to enjoy the music greatly.

Daniels's funeral was preached yesterday morning by Rev. Samuel Hill, who had been selected by Daniels for the purpose, in the event that his first choice, Rev. Willis Jones could preached the sermon.

The minister said he had been impressed by Daniels's speech on the gallows in which he begged his colored friends so strongly to stop lying. He spoke on the same line, emphasizing Daniels's dying request.

As many negroes as could crowd into the little cottage were present, and a gaping crowd stood waiting on the outside listening with deep interest to the preacher's words.

After the sermon was over the crude pine was placed in Cargile's wagon and carried to Southview cemetery, a beyond South Bend. There the body interred beside the grave of one of

Daniels's brothers.

There was a good crowd at the graye, but the exercises there were short and by noon the place was deserted and a fresh heap of earth marked the last resting place of Pete Daniels.

The last chapter had been written.

A Murderer Hanged. Caldwell, Texas, July 16.—Cal Park, a negro, was hanged yesterday in the presence of 3.00° people. His neck was broken and he died in seven and a half minutes. On May 9th. of this year, Parks murdered Mrs. Joste McDonough and her seven-year-old step-son at a section house on the Santa Fe road.

Closed by the Sheriff.

Macon, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The tailoring establishment of Mr. M. Greenberg was
closed by the sheriff this morning on foreclosure of mortgage.

POLICE NEWS CONDENSED.

The case against Jack Dalley, the prize fighter, made on account of a rough-and-tumble fight with Tommy Ward in the Kimball house billiard room on Thursday night, is still on the docket, not yet having been disposed of by Acting Recorder Turner. It will be tried Monday.

Officer Ball, of the police force, yesterdar captured Gus Dupree, an escaped convict Dupree was sent up from Newton county an escaped over a year ago. The officer ran up on him on Whitehall street yesterday.

John B. Keisler, the erstwhile minister, wanted in Seneca, S. C., was carried back to that place yesterday by a deputy sheriff. It is charged that Keisler was at the head of a regularly organized band of burglars, composed of negroes, which committed numerous burglaries in South Carolina and in Georgia.

Mack Hacknell, a young white man, recently come to the city, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Looney and Crim on a charge of vagrancy. He has been loading about the city for some time and claimed when arrested that he could not get work. Upon his promise that he would leave the city in twenty-four hours he was released. Luks Parker, another young white man, was arrested by the detectives on the same charge. Parker was at one time employed on the Georgia railroad. His mother and sister, both nice looking ladies, called at the police station yesterday and were highly indignant as Parker's arrest. They said he had a good home, and his mother said she would make the city pay dearly for it. The detectives are determined to make Parker work or pay for being idle.

being idle.

As told in yesterday's Constitution, George Roberts, one of the Hobos, was arrested Friday on a charge of robbery. A warrant was sworn out against Roberts yesterday by Detectives Looney and Crim and bond for him was fixed at \$1,000. An exactly similar case is still standing against Roberts, and he is under a one-thousand-dollar bond to answer the charge. When the case was last called for trial the defendant failed to appear against him.

Captain A. J. Moss, who has been sick as his home 500 Woodward avenue, is better. It was feared he had fever. His illness was of such a character as to make his friends anxious. Captain Moss is one of the most effective officers on the force, and none is more popular with his men and with the public. His friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Patrofman Ball had a painful experience yesterday while arresting a negro robber named Will Brown. The officer arrested the negro and started to the police station with him and when near the corner of Hunter and Whitehall the negro made a break but the officer collared him. Brown clinched three fingers of the officer's hand between his teeth and started back in an opposite direction from that in which they were going. He is a powerful negro and with the officer's fingers between his teeth he carried him almost a block. The officer was almost powerless, and coming upon Mr. A. W. Ivy the latter took the patroiman's club and downed the negro after a struggle. The officer's fingers were badly wounded.

Will Build a Ship.

Will Build a Ship An entertainment will be given Monday and Tuesday nights at Bethel African Methodist Spiscopal church, on Wheat street, for the benefit of the church. Rev. J. H. Manley, better known as the "Bisck Sankey" will speak. A feature of the entertainment will be the building of the old missionary ship of Zion by the young members of the church.

Wants to Fight. Tom Ward, who was to have met Dailey last Thursday night, but failed to (to time, now wants to make a go with Da Ward says he will fight Dailey at any within ten days. Dailey is anxious for

CONSTITUTION.

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educed rates all subscriptions must be

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New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square, Circinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street. Washington—Metropolitan otel. Paris—Anglo-American reading rooms, Chaus-nee' Autin and Rue Meyerbeer.

A NEW ROMANCE OF WESTERN LIFE

BRET HARTE Author of "The Luck of Boaring Camp," "Tales of

SUSY: THE STORY OF A WAIF. Will begin publication in The Constitution July 31st

THE PLOT.

THE PLOY.

Solution of ranch life in Southern Callfornia. The plot hinges upon a supposed flaw in a title on account of an old Spanish grant. Interwoven with the narrative of the contest over this title and of the conspiracy of the wily Spaniards to get possession of the ranch, is a beautiful and romantic love story, which leads to further complications and exciting opisodes. The adventures of the lovers, their disappointments, their courage, lovality and self-sectifies. appointments, their courage, loyalty and self sacrifice with the final happy outcome of their troubles make a delightful part of the story. These two intermingling threads of the plot furnish

a series of dramatic, picturesque incidents, that keep the reader in a state of expectancy, not knowing what turn the story will take next, or what will be the out-come of the thrilling situations which are developed.

The Constitution Will Also Publish

THE LAST STORIES OF UNGLE REMUS.

Plantation Fables

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,

Author of "Uncle Remus; His Songs and His Sayings," "Nights with Uncle Remus," "Free Jos," etc.,

With illustrations, in sixteen complete parts, begin

TOR the past eight years Mr. Harris has been work The result is twenty-four complete Plantation Fables In these, as in the rest of his negro stories, Mr. Harri-has been careful to give only those which he knows o his own personal knowledge to be told by the colored

people.

These are the last Uncle Remus Stories Mr. Harri will write. He does not claim to have covered the whole field of negro folk tales, but he has practically schausted that part of it which he is able to reach and

with which he is familiar.

These stories are parhaps the best of the Uncle
Remus tales. They contain delicious humor, ludierous
adventures, droll doings of animals and men, and
curious bits of every-day philosophy and wisdom.
The quaint humanising of common animals and birds,
and, as in previous stories, the superiority in daring
and invention of Bre'r Rabbit, add much to the

- "Why the Hawk Catches Chickens."
 "Bre'r Bear and the Honey Orchard."
 "Bre'r Rabbit at the Ferry."
- "Death and the Negro Man."
- "Where the 'Hurrycane' Comes From."
 "Why the Wolf Didn't Eat the Little Rebbits." "Mrs. Partridge Has a Fit."
 "Bre'r Fox Smells Smoke."
- "Bre'r Fox in Trouble.
- 8. "Bre'r Fox in Trouble."

 11. "Why the Foxes' Legs Are Black."

 11. "Why Bre'r Bull Growls and Grumble

 12. "A Man and the Wild Cattle."

 13. "Bre'r Rabbit Frightens Bre'r Tiger."
- 14. "Bre'r Goat Eats His Dinner. 16. "The King That Talked 'Biggity'."
 16. "Bre'r Rabbit's Money Mint."
- 17. "Why the Moon's Face Is Smutty."
- "According to How the Drop Palls."
 "A Fool for Lack."
 "Bre'r Rabbit Conquers Bre's Lion."
 "Heye, House."
- "The Man and His Boots." "Bre'r Mud-Turtle's Trigger."
- M. "How the King Recruited His Army."

 The stories will be published in sixteen parts, each somplete in itself. They will be illustrated by Culme Barnes and other artists, who have made a specialty of

ATLANTA, GA., July 17, 1892.

Atlanta's Manufacturing Interests. It is gratifying to note the lively interest manifested in the penting discussion of municipal taxation as it, affects our man ufacturing Interests.

The general opinion is that our special and other taxes bear too heavily upon some of our struggling industries. In many cities factories are exempted from taxation for a large term of years, and tempting inducements are offered to attract them. This was the policy pursued by Atlanta shortly after the war, and it resulted in the starting of quite a number of manufacturing enterprises. But during recent years we have lost sight of our old policy. We are rushing straight along with many progressive improvements, and they have necessarily increased our taxes. The mills and factories are taxed in various ways, and they are beginning to feel the effects of this con-

Something will have to be done to rum edy the evils complained of. Our business men should get together and sgree upon some plan of action by which cur industries will be encouraged and stimulated. Atlanta cannot afford to take a backward step in this matter. Our future prosperity and the growth of the city depend upon our success in building up a large number of diversified manufacturing enterprises. They give employment to numerous people, keep money in circulation, make business brisk all the year round, cause a demand for more houses and their products shipped to every quarter of the country advertise the city and spread her fame abroad.

Nothing helps a city so much as an in flustrial system which gives employment usands of people, and our municipal lawmakers should direct their efforts to make this an inviting and a prosperous field for such establishments. The interriews published within the past few days accord on this subject, and it would seem to be comparatively easy to agree upon the details of the proposed reform in taxation.

One thing is sertain-we must go slow in taxing manufactures. They are absolutely essential factors in the growth and business of a large city, and the worst thing that could happen to us would be the adoption of a policy adverse to their interests, especially at a time when other southern cities are making bids to secure the very class of enterprises which suffer so much under our system of taxation.

Our merchants and manufacturers should lose no time in formulating a plan under which the industries in question will be relieved of some of their burdens. Let this problem be solved, and with the completion of our new waterworks Atlanta will come to the front with numerous new enterprises, and begin another era of manufacturing and commercial activ-

An Invitation.

Awhile ago, when the times were dull, and there seemed to be a necessity for cutting down, weeding out and general retrenchment, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway discharged a grea many of its men here, and transferred its shop force to other points.

This is an experiment that has not worked well for Atlanta, and we venture to hope in a modest and friendly way. that this great transportation line has not found the movement as economical as it

However this may be, we extend cordial invitation to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis to return, as it were, to this haven of rest. Atlanta is the bus iness end of its line. The people here as well as the people of Georgia, have confidence in its management; its business relations with the state are more intimate and important than those of any other line; and its headquarters ought to be It has shop buildings in Atlanta and all the facilities for carrying on its

We, therefore, on behalf of Atlanta invite the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road to return its mechanical force here, fill its shops, and aid us to that extent in building up Atlanta.

A Hot Campaign in Alabama. The democratic newspapers of Alabama are vigorously denouncing the recent speech delivered at Opelika by one Bowman who seems to be Kolb's leading campaign orator.

Bowman in his talk to the negroes about the democratic whites said:

I am in favor of killing them if they don't count it right. They have said that we can't win this fight if we don't go over their dead bodies. I for one am willing to have them go of voting for whom you please and casting your ballots unmolested. I had rather see Mobile bay filled with Pinkerton's detectives the banks of every river and creek in Alabama lined with federal bayonets and crimson with blood, than see you deprived of the privilege of voting for whom you please.

Other speeches have been made on the

same line, and Kolb's supporters declare that they will go to the polls with shotguns and see the negro vote counted. It is the scheme of these men to excite

the negroes in the black belt and induce them to go armed to the polls to bulldoze the few whites in those counties who are going to vote the democratic ticket. Such methods will not win. The white democrats of Alabama will not allow the election to be run by a mob, and The Mobile Register makes this point:

If the black vote should come out with shot managers would close the polls. We are op posed to the shotgun parade, but if Kolb is inclined to go into that kind of theatrical amusement it might be well for our Jones friends to consider the propriety of getting up a bogus shotgun parade on the part of Kolb's negro followers, and thus enable the managers to yield to intimidation and close the boxes.

If Kolb's champions cannot map out

a better plan of campaign their chief should call them in at once. The white people of Alabama and other southern states are not anarchists. They know how to hold an orderly election and protect every class of voters and they are going to do it. But this shotgun talk must stop. It encourages lawlessness, and if carried into effect would Mexicanize this part of the country. Let us have no more of it.

Safe Bank Currency.

The Richmond Dispatch, referring to the fact that the Vincennes (Ind.) bank is in a deplorable state of insolvency, remarks:

"Yet nobody is afraid of being caught with any of the circulating notes on hand. and nobody will look at the notes in his pocket to ascertain whether he has any of them or not."

We have seen such statements as this before, and the complacency with which they are put forward as an argument in favor of a perpetuation of the national bank system has given us special cause for wonder. At the outside, this bank could not have had more than \$100,000 in notes in circulation, and the probability is that it is nearer \$30,000; let us say \$50,000. If the notes had been worthless the loss would have been about \$5,000, but the notes are good and the unprotected depositors lose \$450,000, which is the amount the able president is said to have made way with. Of what profit is it to a man to save his \$20 note

and lose his \$200 deposit? We repeat here what we said the other day, that the public has lost more by the insolvency of national banks since the war than it ever did by wildcat banks. We merely make this point to show that there can never be absolute perfection in a system invented and maintained by human

We desire to call the attention of The Richmond Dispatch to the fact that the system by which the notes of national banks are secured was borrowed from the state banks. It was perfected by Millard Fillmore when, as state comptroller, he had charge of the finances of New York It was in operation in New York, Massachusetts, and perhaps other states, and was incorporated in the national

banking system. We have alluded to this before, but it ought to be a very interesting fact to those who take it for granted that the notes of a

state bank cannot be promptly secured; that by some hocus-poons, the circulation of any bank will be unsound unless the security is deposited in the bosom, so to ak, of the federal government.

Yet it is impossible for the federal government to supply an elastic currency or to increase the volume of it to any great extent. The government can only pay out money for service rendered or appro priate it in furtherance of various schemes. It can fill the treasury with a surplus by means of excessive taxation, and it can squander that surplus by extravagance. We have just seen the billion-dollar congress go through this performance. The surplus in which the democrats saw a great danger was politely squandered by the Tom Reed freebooters, and there is not an individual in the country engaged in any honest pursuit who can say that he has been benefited by this apparent addition to the volume of currency. The government can collect money and pay it out, and that is an end of the matter. It can print notes, but it cannot give them away. Its debts and its expenditures mark its limitations.

Nor can the national banks add anything to the currency. They cannot increase its volume or make it responsive to the demands of business. For every dollar issued a dollar is locked up, and between the active speculator and the inactive banker the people are whip-sawed; they catch trouble a-goin' and a-comin'.

If it be asked what advantage a state banking system would have, the answer is clear. State and municipal bonds could be made the basis of circulation and the interest on these would be paid at home. Atlanta has recently placed a block of bonds in New York, and the interest that is paid on them will go out of this community never to return. If these bonds could have been utilized as security for state banks the interest would have been paid here, and our own people would have got the benefit of it.

As in Atlanta so in other communitie Every interest would be benefited, every enterprise helped. In addition to this the people would have a sufficient supply of currency, sensitive, flexible and secure.

We propose to hammer away at this matter all summer and far into the coming spring. Wall street is powerful and active, but we have no doubt the people will make trouble for Wall street in the course of the next few years.

A Good Idea.

The Illinois Central railroad is circulating among western farmers who desire information about the south the following pamphlets: "Southern Home-Seeker" Guide," "How to Get Rich in the South," "Truck Farming" and "Farmers and Fruit Growers."

It is a little singular that a western raffroad should be doing for this section what we ought to do ourselves. Every southern road should publish and circulate carefully prepared pamphlets concerning this region. They should be scattered broadcast through the north and west and it is safe to say that they would draw a large immigration down this way.

The railroads will find it to their interest to go to work systematically in this immigration business. Millions of people in the north and west would move here in the next few years if they were better informed. To them the south is a land of mystery and they have no clear conception of our social and industrial sysems, our resources and our attractions. This railroad literature, therefore, should be encouraged. We cannot have too much of it.

The Nomination in the Tenth.

The democrats of the tenth congressional district have done well in the selection of Hon. J. standard bearer.

Mr. Black is thoroughly equipped for a congressional career. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and he has long been a thoughtful student of the great issues now before the people. His lofty character and eminent abilities inspire general confidence and his services to the democracy have been of a nature that deserves recognition.

Mr. Black has a large and enthusiastic following. The best men in the district are his stanch friends, and they are already at work in his behalf with a zeal and energy that promise success. We do not believe that any other man in the tenth can go to the polls with as many voters at his back as Mr. Black can carry with him in a solid phalanx. There has long been a desire all over the state to see this brainy democrat in congress, and if the voters do their duty in the campaign he will be elected by a rousing majority.

The Force Bill Issue. Congressman Watson thinks the force bill is dead because there are defections

in the republican ranks. We think this statement goes further than the facts warrant.

In 1890 a few republican senators voted against the force bill under an arrange ment entered into by democrats to bring a free coinage bill into collisien with the measure. We think this is very generally understood by those who watched the senate proceedings in 1890.

We have observed that there is never any defection in the republican party when there is a special piece of deviltry on foot. On these occasions the repub lican party has always been as solid as

In 1890, nothing but the adroitness of Mr. Gorman prevented the passage of the bill, and in 1893, nothing can prevent the measure from becoming a law but the de feat of the democratic party.

Mr. Watson objected to the printing of the ext of the force bill for the inform tion of the people, and it is natural that he should for when the people of the south come to understand that force bill legislation is the chief issue in this campaign, there will be no room for the third party

The Atlanta bar doesn't need to be told the names of the razor-back lawyers who are running the bum-bailiff industry. A five-minutes' investigation would disclose the

In his letter to a gentleman at Middles-boro, Ky., Mr. Cleveland emphasizes the importance of the force bill issue.

othern white people who want to force bill legislation, should vote

describes Chaucer as "the

"Smite the third party men hip and thigh," says The Charleston News and Courier. Will such fustian as this win the third party people back to democracy? The success of Mr. Gladstone is calcu lated to hurt the tender feelings of G. W. Smalley, the great north American tory.

Editor Halstead is still engaged pumping campaign thunder. If he could take his roar on the stage he would make

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The London correspondent of The New York Sun says; "One incident of the Henley re-gatta deserves to be recorded. The only American flag on the river on Thursday float-American flag on the river on Thursday float-ed over a big steam launch on which were Jack McFadden, of Philadelphia, and his party. The flag was cheered several times in passing through the locks, but at Henley an Englishman in a canoe, who crossed the bow of the launch, called to the skipper: 'You might fly a better flag than that d-d rag, captain.' Eloise Willis and Kate Forrag, captain.' Eloise Willis and Kate Forsythe were the only members of the McFadden party on deck, the others being engaged taking a drink below. Both turned pale at this insult to the fing. 'Captain,' cried Miss Willis, 'I'll give you five pounds sterling if you'll run that man down.' The skipper was an Englishman, who may not have liked the fing himself, but the offer of five pounds sterling agitated his most sensitive emotions. agitated his most sensitive emotions the launch into the cance, foundering ft and sending its occupant to the bottom of the Thames, a damper and a wiser man. He mose to the surface, and the cable company he surface, and the cable company transmit his language as he swan shore with the wreck of his cance.

The New York Commercial Advertiser fears

Editor Gamble, of The Savannah Mirror of Commerce, writes to The New York Sun that the publication of negro outrages upon white women in the south has a tendency to prevent immigration from the north. He suggests that it would be a good idea to suppress such news, because it is misleading and causes people in the north to believe that women are n constant danger in every locality in the south, although the contrary is the case, many of our counties having an unbroken record for peace and order.

The Financial Index, under the management of Mr. Charles H. Moorman, is one of Atlanta's handsomest monthlies, and our business men will find it just such a publication as

It is said that under papers issued by the sceptary of state of Illinois the workingmen of Chicago will form an independent military organization. This is all wrong. It is dangerous policy to separate the classes and organize them into armed bodies of men. They should all be equal before the law. ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Why Not?

Editor Constitution-Why not call the new suburban town Lanier, in honor of Sidney 1. Lanier was a Georgian, and there is no

a Georgian.

2. He was the greatest poet that Georgia has produced—in the judgment of some reputable European critics the greatest poet that America has produced.

3. The name itself is musical and will fit a beautiful suburban town. Respectfully submitted,

O. P. FITZGERALD.

Atlanta, July 16, 1892.

About the Late David Dickson.

Editor Constitution—I note in the columns of your paper of the 15th instant an article in regard to the recent marriage of Amanda Eubanks and of the late David Dickson, of Hancock county. This is a communication from Augusta dated July 14th.

At the time of the death of Mr. Dickson and of the header of Mr. Dickson and of the header of Mr. Dickson and of the header of Mr. Dickson and Mr

At the time of the death of Mr. Dickson and of the probate of his will I had the honor to be ordinary of Hancock county, and as such ordinary, after a full hearing, I probated said will, and the decision rendered by me was afterwards affirmed by the superior and supreme courts of this state.

The statements in said article as to the legacles in said will are true; the statements as to the character of the life of Mr. Dickson prior to his death are untrue.

Mr. Dickson was never my friend, nor I his. We nearly always differed on public questions, and neither of us being a hypocrite, we never affiliated. I was never in his house prior to his death.

It is not true that in any shape or form Mr. Dickson secured the marriage of Amanda Bubanks to any young Bostonian. That she was married to Charles Eubanks, a young Georgian, is perhaps true. Eubanks was a the time in Tennessee but who, at the time

man of considerable property, who resided as the time in Tennessee but who, at the time of his death, was a citizen of this county. He died many years before Mr. Dickson. Mr. T. J. Warthen, a clever citizen of Washington county, was his executor.

Mr. Dickson did not lead the life your correspondent states. The best people of Hancock, and of Georgia, visited his home. They prized his friendship. It would have been impossible to have deceived them as to the character of his life. That Mr. Dickson was the father of Amanda may have been true. He never denied it and stated frequently to his friends that no man, in his opinion, had the moral right to give life to a human being and then refuse to provide for it: that he had in early life erred and that he did not intend so far as he could prevent it, that the child and her offspring should suffer for the sin of the father. This mistake of his was the bane of his life. For it he suffered more than language can express.

of his life. For it he sunered more language can express.

It is not my purpose to defend the wrong he did; to excuse the crime he committed; but ff seems that a life of honest endeavor should in some respects atone for a mistake, a fault, a crime committed in early life. He did all he could to atone for it that the laws of the land permitted. Let the skeleton in the closel R. H. LEWIS.

Milner's Store, Ga., July 12, 1892.—Editor Constitution: My attention having been called to an article in your issue of today, copied from The Jonesboro Enterprise, purporting to give substantially what I said in a speech a give substantially what I said in a speech as a little neighborhood gathering last April, I respectfully ask space in your columns to set myself right in the matter.

The language as quoted from the Jonesboro paper was never uttered by me, neither have I entertained such sentiments as were expressed in said quotation, nor do I know of any people's party men who claim such sentiments.

of any people's party men who sentiments.

I herewith denounce the statement as copied by your paper as infamously and maliciously false, and can establish this fact by every truthful man who was present on that occasion. I am a poor man but desire nothing but what is due and what I have honestly earned, and it is strange to me that some malicious person should at this late day offer thus to slander me. Very respectfully yours.

W. J. COX.

He Bises to Inquire.

Editor Constitution—My Dear Sir: I have ust received from Mr. John Brisben Walker, the proprietor of The Cosmopolitan Magasine, a clipping from some newspaper—what one I do not know—which quotes your paper as

a clipping from some newspaper—what one I do not know—which quotes your paper as follows:

"Colonel A. M. Williams writes to The Constitution in these terms: "In The Cosmopolitan Magazine of January, 1891, appears a poem, "Nocturne," by Frank Dempster Sherman, beginning as follows:

""Here at the garden gate,
In the dusk and dew,
Under the stars I wait
For my sweetheart true, etc."

"I find the same verses appeared in The Sunday Constitution some months prior—I have not the exact date—with the same title, by Mr. Mark A. Candler, and also in The Gainesville Industrial News.

""Somebody was guilty of literary theft in this matter, and does not the evidence indicate that Mr. Sherman was the offender?"

Who Colonel A. M. Williams may be I do not know, but I should say that he must be a person of superior qualities to be willing to champion the rights of a young poet, Mr. Candler, whose name appears—Colonel Williams forgets the exact date—under some verses which he did not write.

I am sorry for Mr. Candler. It is hard to have verses charged to his account when he did not write them, I am also grieved to think that Colonel Williams has some mental trouble which affects his memory—or his verseity, or both. Seriously, I have no doubt the colonel has made a migrate in the mather than the colonel walls and a surface to the motory—or his verseity, or both. Seriously, I have no doubt the colonel has made a migrate in the mather the mather than the mather than the motory—or his verseity, or both. Seriously, I have no doubt the colonel has made a migrate in the mather than the mather than the mather than the mather than the motory—or his verseity.

fects his memoral Series

accusations which he cause dence. I should be glad to see alther of the papers to which he siludes.

May I ask you to kindly send me a copy of The Constitution which contains this note, or its substance, in case you think it proper to give me a hearing. I will remit the cost of paper and postage. Yours very truly,

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN,

New York, July 9.—Editor Constitution: In a recent editorial entitled "The Aflanta Way," you ask in conclusion, "What public enterprise shall we next undertake?" Permit me to suggest as the most important public improvement for Aflanta, the building of a grand union depot at the Y, and the removal of all the tracks between the carshed and the Y, thus connecting what is now a dangerous and unsightly nuslance into a broad business street.

and magnity number of the street.

I am aware that this is not an original suggestion, but it cannot be brought to the notice of the public too often.

Every foot of Atlanta property would be enhanced in value by this much-needed change. If the railroads can't build the station, then the city ought to lend its credit to this great public work.

This is my answer to your question, "What public enterprise shall we next undertake?"

D.

Glen Francis, Ga., July 11.—Editor Constitution: As the coming presidential election is of more importance to the south than to any other section of the country, do you not think it well for all democrats to get actively to work in helping to raise the national campaign fund? I think you will find the issue between the two parties not so much a question of principles and men as it will be the power to spend money. And as to the south, her life and prosperity depend largely upon the result of this election. We should contribute systematically and largely to the success of the democratic ticket. So let our state executive committee call on the county committees to appoint collectors in each district in the state to raise money to be forwarded to the national committee to be spent in the doubtful states. If every other southern state acted likewise there would be little fear of defeat next. November. It's going to take money to whip this fight and the sooner we pay up the more reason we will have to look for success. Respectfully, Glen Francis, Ga., July 11.-Bditor Consti-

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Commissioner Laird's resolution, introduced at the last meeting of the board of police commissioners, was a simple thing, and he, of course, had no idea when he presented it, nor did the commission, that it would prove to be the talk of the town for the week. But such has been the case, and everybody has discussed it in one way or another. It has furnished considerable amusement, and Mr. Laird with his usual good humor looks upon the matter very philosophically and has never lost his temper for a moment.

Mr. Laird is not only a splendid citizen, but is a thoroughly conscientious man. He has Commissioner Laird's resolution, introduced

is a thoroughly conscientious man. He has been in business in Atlanta for years, and has man of the strictest integrity, and his word is his bond, and whenever he thinks a thing is right he does not hesitate to say so. He

Of course all men are not of the same line of thinking, but there is no man who differs with Mr. Laird in his high kicking crusade, who is a particle more earnest or who be-lieves that he is a whit more correct than does Mr. Laird.

This subject suggests the paster of Trinity church, the Rev. Walker Lewis, whose incidental reference to the matter in the pulpit week are started the discuss Mr. Lewis has that remarkable characteris-tic of the Lewis family which causes him to speak his mind on any subject, though the heavens fall. Sometimes he strikes the public fancy and sometimes he does not. But this does not make a particle of difference to him. Whatever position he takes, it is al-ways understood by those who know anything about the sterling qualities of the man, rep-resents the dictates of his conscience. Mr. Lewis is no sensational preacher. He is a minister who, caring little for attracting public attention to himself, never molds his views or directs his course to that end. He views or directs his course to that end. He has been in Atlanta only about a year, and it is the earnest wish of all who have had the plessure of associating with him that he be allowed to remain here until the four years limit requires that his charge be changed. And even then be need not necessarily lose his Atlanta citisenship, for there are other Methodist churches than Trinity which will be cled to have him continue the splendid.

be glad to have him continue the splendid-service that has characterized his work at Trinity. Thomas D. Lockwood, of Boston, one of the in the city, visiting John D. Easterlin and W. T. Gentry. It is not necessary to say that he will be well taken care of and shown all points will be well taken care of and shown all points of interest about the city. He will make an

The Macon Telegraph says:
"Genial and gifted Frank Weldon, of The
Atlanta Constitution, was in the city yesterday
on speedal work for his excellent paper. Mr.
Weldon has made a splendid reputation in
the journalistic field. He is a strong and interesting writer, full of energy, and always faithful. Mr. Weldon was formerly connected with The Savannah Times. He went from The Times to the Atlanta Constitution Frank Weldon makes a friend of every man

Mr. George H. Keating, of Bay City, Mich., is in the city on his way to Athens, the Classic City, where the Second Georgia regiment is to have its annual reunion next Tuesday, He has come a long way to be present at that rally of the old soldiers, but distance is nothing with the genial George distance is nothing with the genial George Keating. Strange to say, he was not a member of the grand old Second Georgia, but on the contrary, was a member of the Hawkins Zonaves, of New York, the most dangerous command against which the Georgia soldiers ever fired bomb and grape. He was a sprightly yankee drummer boy, and to the roll of his drum his company met the Second Georgia boys on many a bloody battlefield. It will be remembered how the Second Georgia was entertained as guests of the Hawkins Zonaves in New York as the annual reunion of the latter a year ago. Mr. Keating was one of those who entertained the old soldiers from the south then, and he comes to the reunion of the Second Georgia as a guest of the southern vets.

This is a pretty custom with these commands and should be kept up until there is but one left off each side to meet, drink cocktails and smoke the pipe of peace together.

Wiley Burnett, the gifted and eloquent

Wiley Burnett, the gifted and eloquent lawyer orator of Athens, is in the city talking politics and attending to legal business. He is as entertaining as the one as he is at the other; that he is.

Mr. B. Ingersoil Wads, of The Macon Byening News, after spending a day or two in Atlanta, has returned to the Central City.

Only One Breed.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"If I understand you," said the lawyer to the man who called to consult him, "your cow was thrown from the track at a street consults him to low was the said. crossing by a locomotive on the X. Y. and Z. road, and you want to bring suit against the company for damages?"

"Yes, that's right."

The lawyer made a memorandum.

"Valuable animal, I presume?"

"Purty good cow. Hadn't no bad a lood milker."
"What breed?"
"I don't know."
"You don't know? Was she hadly fofus
"Badly injured? Why she was it addern a mackerel?"

"And buried?"
"Course."
"Why didn't you say so?" exclaimed the at terney impatiently. "There's only one kind of cattle in cases of this kind."
And he made another memorandum: "Breed Jersey. Value, \$150."

THE THIRD GEORGIA

There Will Be a Grand Reunion in Athens.

TROUP ARTILLERY TO THUNDER AGAIN.

All of the "Old Vets" Expected to Be on Hand and Partake of the Pleasures of the Day-Going from Atlanta.

The gallant boys who wore the gray together in the ranks of the famous old Third Georgia will hold their annual reanion in Athens Wednesday.

And a right good time they'll have it signs count for aught. There will be a vast crowd of old "vets" and sons of "vets" on hand when the bugie call is sounded and the kettle drum tapped

once more, and when the call "Fall in" is given, yet again those warworn veto rans of many battles will touch allows again with genuine satisfaction and delight. There will perhaps be wide gaps between them as they take their places in line as

they used to do, and they will have to close up those gaps with sadness for the missing man, but they will be right giad to meet each other—those that are left.

The reunion will be held on the 19th and Oth, the latter day being the day for the grand barbecue that is to be given by the citizens of Athens to the old soldiers.

Quite a dozen of the Third Georgian will go over to Athens from Atlanta.

will leave on the evening of the 19th so as to be present at the reunion proper and the big barbecue on the 20th. It is a quick trip to Athens now that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railway conveniently leave on the 19th can go on the morning of the 20th, spend the day and return that night, it being but a two hours

The Third Georgia was organized with Colonel Ranse Wright in command.

Troup Artillery was organized in Athens in 1860, with four pieces to start with and closed the campaign of war with as pieces. It was at first commanded by Marcellus Stanley, as brave a confederate as ever wore gray. They organized for twelve months, after which time reorganization was perfected with H. H. Carlton as eap

The boys who went out in this style wore home-made suits of red jeans. They fought bravely and with such gallanty as reflects credit on their name until this day for their deeds of valor belong to his tory. They surrendered at Appomattor.

Atlanta's Members. Among those who will go over to the ranion from Atlanta are Messrs. W. A. Hemphill, R. A. Hemphill, Grant Wilkins, E. Robbins, C. W. Motes, Henry Jennings, Dick Long, Tom Murray, Charles 8., Ob-

ver and others.

A grand old reunion this will be.

From The New York Press.
Dinkelspiel, of Utica, N. Y., was so absent Dinkelspiel, of Utica, N. Y., was so absent minded that he was forced to write on a stip of paper the position of his clothing on retiring, so that he could find it again in the morning. One night he made out his silp as usual in this style: "Shoes on floor, trousers," etc., and finally "Dinkelspiel in bed." On arising he found everything just where he had placed it; suith he came to the bed. arising he found everything just where he had placed it; sinth he came to the bed. Horrors it was empty. A strange fear every powered the poor man. Had he been hidnsped during the night? It was evident, since he was no longer in the bed. Hastily stirring himself, he ran to police headquarters to give the alarm. Dinkelspiel was missing and he must be found. Terror at his awful fate completely unnerved him. He tottered home and went to bed, a prey to high fever. When the police arrived at the house to look up a clue they found Dinkelspiel in bed. The when the police arrived at the house to look up a clue they found Dinkelspiel in bed. The

A Dialect Story. A Dialect Story.

William Henry Striter in Puck.

"I wish to gracious," observed Constant Reader, with some display of warmth, "that editors would quit printing these confounded dialect stories. Here's one I can't make head or tail of, and I doubt if anybody else can."

"Let me see it, dear," cooed Mrs. Reader.

"Oh, it's of no use. If I can't make anything out of it, and don't appropse roug can; dear the string out of it.

thing out of it, you don't suppose you can; de "Perhaps not; but I'd like to see it, all the

He handed her the paper; and this is what He handed her the paper; and this is what she read:
"Toilet of fancy foulard. The corage crossed, and of guipure. Little sultane vest held in barettes of velvet with bows. High sleeves of foulard, terminated in volants of guipure. Flat skirt, trimmed with a high volant of guipure.

A small boy on Jay street of pugilistic tendencies, was caught by his mother in the act of thumping another lad, says The Detroit free Press, and she proceeded to drag him into the sanctified secindon of her apartments to administer justice. She had iaid him across her lap and the slipper had strack once when he gave a smothered yell. "Here, hold on, mamma." he cried, "that ain's fair." It surprised her so she stopped. "What isn's fair?" she asked. "W'y, you ain't got no right," he blubbered, "to hit a feller below the belt that way." She immediately resumed operations.

Wherein Kansas Is Lacking "And this is your first glimpse of ah on "Yes, ma'am. We haven't any occur in Kansas, ma'am."

Giving Independence Some Not

From An Exchange.

The new mayor of Independence, Mo., spot of craps in his inaugural address and denounced it as a "rotten, cankerous, miasmall plague."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE. BLAINE.—The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of Mr. Blaine, says: "He has received two offers recently from publishers for a new work on American history, covering such

rending."

**TRAUB.-A duel was fought at Berlin the other day between Dr. P. F. Stranb, of Iowa City, Iowa, and a student of the Berlin university named Hageman, in which the Iowa man got the decided advantage of his German antagonist. The weapons swords and Hageman was disabled third round.

returned two years ago to live in England I was a naturalized citizen of the United States, but in all my wanderings I have seen no power so great and so beneficent as the British empire, and I felt that my birthright bf English citizenship was a privilege which I could no longer forego. I therefore resumed the allegiance of my birth and resolved that if ever I could serve England again in any way there should be no barrier to overcome. My one-mastering degire is for the maintenance, the spread the dignity, the user change of the United States of the citizenship was a serve of the counter of the cou

MANUFACTORIES

Atlanta Must Show Them All Favor and Friendliness.

SOME VERY INTERESTING TALKS.

Mr. H. Van Winkle Gives Some Pointer That Are Timely—Mr. Beath's In-teresting Interview.

There is no end to the favorable com-ment among Atlanta's business men bearing apon The Constitution's vigorous efforts in behalf of the city's industrial and me-

chanical interests.

It is the chief topic on all sides, in every machine shop, behind every counter and among all the countless laborers of Atlanta.

The time has come when all the business branches that go to make up the life and being of the city should join in some united effort and make a grand pull for increased manufactories. Atlanta is by nature a manufacturing center. The most central manufactories. Atlanta is by nature a manufacturing center. The most central distributing point in all the south, with the best railroad facilities, and in easy reach of the iron and coal of Alabama and Tensee, as well as the timber lands of south-Georgia, it is no wonder that the city built up so rapidly and so substan-

Constitution has received in its utterancea on this line tell in no uncertain way the great interest that has been awakened among the energetic and wide-awake citizens of Atlants, looking to the future welfare of the manufactories, great and small, whose smoking chimneys tower from within her gates. Some organization is sure to be formed within a short time that will put in active operation a plan to reduce special city taxes if not abolish them, and these old industries, together with innumerable new ones, will continue to bring capital and a great influx of population to the heart of the south, the Gate City of the Empire State.

A Case in Point.

A most striking instance of the necessity of municipal favor to manufactories is to be observed in the departure of two firms from Atlanta to Chattanooga because of

from Atlanta to Chattanooga because of excessive taxation here.

One of these, a canning and pickling establishment, the proprietors stated, was moved from Atlanta reluctantly because of the peculiar advantages of this point, but they claim that the inducements offered by Chattanooga were more tempting than those here, and in this way the factory came to be taken away.

Atlanta cannot afford to allow these industries, though small, to slip away from her. She needs them every one.

Here Is an Ornament.

How few people in Atlanta ever pause in leir busy whirl of varied pursuits to think the great benefits Atlanta has derived and is still deriving from her great manu-

and is still deriving from her great manufactories.

Perhaps there are not a dozen citizens who know that the E. Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company is the grand institution that it is. Perhaps it is better known in almost any city west of the Mississippi than it is here.

Who, for instance, knows that it operates with the finest and most expensive tools known to the art? Who knows that it is sending out the most famous cotton gins by the hundreds to all quarters of the country and abroad, each of which advertises Atlanta most admirably? Who knows that these products of this extensive machine ahop go almost exclusively to the territory west of the Mississippi?

These are facts that appear from a visit to the busy scene in the halls of the E. Van Winkle machinery company and which would, inspire every Aflanta citizen with pardonable pride.

The Van Winkle company is now constructing a branch factory in Mississippi, and has another in Dallas, Tex., all on account of its enormous patronage out beyond the Mississippi.

"Here is a fact worth considering," remarked Mr. E. Van Winkle, yesterday,

the Mississippi.

"Here is a fact worth considering," remarked Mr. E. Van Winkle, yesterday, to a Constitution representative, "and it is that all our patronage, comparatively speaking, is from the west. That means money coming into Atlanta. If we have manufactories that do nothing more than trade with our local branches, that brings in no more money than is already in the region. It is simply an exchange of money. But when money comes from Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and a dozen other

region. It is simply an exchange of money. But when money comes from Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and a dozen other distant states—that's money that builds up a locality.

"Why shouldn't such manufactories have the good favor of the city and county authorities—and there are half a dozen such manufactories here in Atlanta. Local capital could take a hand in such industries far more profitably than in real estate, don't you think; and be doing their city a great deal more good by not running up the price of land—see?

"There is a steel factory over there which is supposed to be started by a stock company. It is ready to start, and will make great money when it does—and yet, the reason why it doesn't start is because the men who are in it won't plank down their installments. Bad sign. Poor encouragement.

"There is a county read leading to At-

installments. Bad sign. Poor encouragement.

"There is a county road leading to Atlanta over which our drays have to pass. We had to clog our factory with delayed products, awaiting shipment for several weeks past because the road could not be traveled during the rainy, muddy weather. Appeal after appeal has been made to the commissioners and roads have been worked to the tune of \$50,000 elsewhere, but nothing is done here for the sake of a manufactory whose money into the county treasury each year amounts to more than that for five miles of the road beyond it. Bad sign. Poor encouragement. And yet I would make no public airing of this complaint had not The Constitution struck the keynote so admirably in generalities and offer this as an instance for what it's worth in strengthening the point."

Here's a Good One.

This is from Mr. J. M. Benth:
Editor Constitution—Surely The Constitution
well employed in rescueing the plundered
nanufactories of this city.

The Atlanta goose that used to lay the
colden eggs has not been killed, but well nigh
plucked to death. She will never be able to
ay again except with better treatment.
Atlanta is my home. I have a factory here;
and yet within the past two years I have exended over \$75,000 in building a manufactory
a New Origans. Why? Because New Orleans
as exempted my entire property from taxtion, and this while Atlanta has been inventag new methods for extracting more tax.

If case does not differ materially from many
there.

as present burdens here seem to be just a sufficient to produce slow death. Still not think Atlanta needs wholesale exemptions. For all round manufacturing there are better natural advantages on this conticution. Atlanta is the place for countiess vaca. We need a policy broad enough to we all.

ea. We need a policy broad enough to r. all.

erefore, I would say: Let the uncarned ement—let the land pay. Exempt the lings and machinery! is it unconstitu-al? Then let us proceed at once to make

Then are attitutional. at a needs this now! at a needs this now! as in accord with the best established mic doctrines of today.

J. M. BEATH, TOO MUCH MORPHINE

Pate an End to Ulyases Weeks, a Well-Kno

summoned and incongaout the day die e could to save the unfortunate man-morts were futile, as the drug had been in too large quantities, and at 10:30 k last night Weeks died. The funeral occur from his late residence at 3 o'clock afternoon. Interment at Oakland.

SOMETHING ON SILVER

Absurdity of the "Debaged Washington, July 16.—Editor Constitution:
Will thank you for a small space in which I may refer to Judge Hillyer's card in your saper of the 12th instant, not to prejudice his andidacy for a congressional nomination, dince I take no interest in it one way or the other, but only to show how he stands on the diver question, about which I and a great many other people are much concerned. I gote from his card:
"Now as to free sliver. I charge that Mr. Avingston is not on the democratic patrorn as the chart subject and that I am. The democratic party, as declared in its platform at thicago, is for the free coinage of both gold and silver as the constitutional currency, and he money of the people and the honest dol-

chicago, is for the free counter or soun gour and silver as the constitutional currency, and the money of the people and the honest deliar of our fathers, and so am I; but Mr. Livingston is not. The third party is for free silver, so-called, but they want to put only 60 cents worth of silver in each dollar, and that is what Mr. Livingston is fgr."

Judge Hillyer best knows whether he is deceiving himself or only trying to misicad the people when he makes this shop-worn, republican goldolator reference to a 60-cent dollar. There never was such a coin as a 60-cent dollar. The despised dollar which he denounces and will have mone of, is the identical "honest dollar of our fathers" which he professes to favor. It was authorized by the first coinage act of the United States that of April 2, 1492, which made it the unit of value. From then until now, for more than one hundred years, the amount of pure silver in this honest dollar has not varied one atom. It was 371 1-4 grains in 1792; it is 371 1-4 grains in 1882. It alone, of all coins, has kept intact for a century, its grains of pure metal.

In 1878, when a republican congress, led by John Sherman at one end and Samuel Hooper at the other end of the capitei, dropped the dollar from our coinage, the silver bullion in that dollar was worth three cents more than the gold bullion in the gold dollar, and, at our ratio of sixteen to one, had been worth more since the beginning of the world, except for a time in 1808, 1812 and 1813.

Since 1873, measured in gold money, the bullion in a silver dollar has been worth less than the bullion in a gold dollar. This result is due solely to demonetization. As demonetization produced bullion disparity, so remonetization will bring about bullion parity. 25.8 grains of standard gold, nine-tenths fine in bullioh, is worth a dollar; del 2:2 grains of standard silver nine-tenths fine in bullion, is worth a dollar, because the holder cannot take it to a government mint and have it coined into a dollar.

Let the government cease protecti

000,000.

It is true that by adding 50 per cent to the present weight of the silver dollar he would by so much enhance the value of every obligation, public and private, all evidences of debt, of every kind and character, and add 50 per cent to the already heavy burdens of every debtor and taxpaver in the United States. And in so doing Judge Hillyer would have us believe he is making "honest money." "democratic much."

SILVER DOLLAR. ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Evening Herald Is Young, but It Is

The Evening Herald closed its first year yesterday. The first twelve months are always the hardest with a newspaper but The Herald has never been an infant in any particular except age. It was a sturdy, independent, bright paper from its birth. And ever since Mr. Josiah Carter took hold of it The Evening Herald has grown ranidly in business and interest birth. And ever since Mr. Josiah Carter took hold of it The Evening Herald has grown rapidly in business and interest. Now it is one of the indispensable features of Atlanta life. The Herald has paid especial attention to home news. It has gone on the principle that it is better to boil down into crisp shape than to pad out. Mr. Carter has surrounded himself with a competent staff, which includes Mr. Jack Pennington as city editor, Messrs. Walter Taylor, S. Rosenfeld and Julian Harris as members of the city staff, Mrs. Pennington society editors and Mr. Paul Brown joins the editorial staff today. The Herald absorbed The Sunday Sun.

Mr. Carter has rare qualities as a newspaper manager. He knows news and knows how to put it in attractive shape. He has equipped The Herald with a fine mechanical plant and the paper is always on the street early in the afternoon.

The Herald is solid as a rock and growing rapidly in public confidence and esteem. It is an institution which is here to stay.

HOW THE HORSES RUN

outh Park Races

Monmouth Park Races.

Monmouth Park, July 16.—By placing Hallie first, Cactus second and Tom Watson third after the fifth race this afternoon, the judges manufactured a sensation that will for years to come be cited as an instance of carelessness on the part of the Monmouth Park racing Judges. Tom Watson fashed by Hallie and Cactus three strides from the line and heat them by a length. His victory was so decisive that the judges have absolutely no ground for argument. There was no demonstration. Tom Watson being a thirty-to-one shot.

First race, six furlongs, Strathmeath won, Stonewall second, Correction third. Time 1:13 1-4.

First race, six furious, Strathmeath won, Stonewall second, Correction third. Time 1:13 1-4.

Second race, Tyro stakes, six furious, Lovelace won, Don Alonzo second, Eistno third. Time 1:15.

Third race, midsummer handicap, one mile. Raceland won, Russell second, Leneawell third. Time 1:40 1-2.

Fourth race, five furious, Hallie placed first, Cactus placed second, Tom Watson third. Time 1:40.

Fifth race, six furious, Saint Pelix won, Adelbert second, Hanilton third. Time 1:14.

Sixth race, seven furious, Tremont won, Milis Young second, Luclein B third. Time 1:27.

Seventh race, the hillow stakes, one mile. Siepner won, Westchester second, Noneas third. Time 1:40.

Washington Park Races.

Chicago, July 16.—J. M. Brown's bay colt, G. W. Johnson, by Iroquois, dam Brunette, and therefore full brother to Heron today won the Hyde park stakes, the richest event for two-year-olds in the west, in easy style. This was the first time he ever faced a starter, he having been saved with a view to this particular event, but as well authenticated were the reports of his private trials that, coupled with his stable companion, C. H. Gillock, he was a favorite from the opening to the close of the betting going to the post in a field of thirteen at 7 to 5. King Lee, carrying place money, and Maid Mafion being hird choice, and that is how they finished.

First race, one mile, Springaway won, Galindo second, Notus third. Time 1:18.

Second race, six furlongs, Helter Skelter won, Woodcraft second, Orgon Eclipse third. Time 1:08.

Third race, Hyde park stakes for two-years.

LARGE CROWD WENT OUT TO SEE

Morton's Men Make It Three, but They Failed—Baker's Good Work—Other Baseball News.

Chattanooga was invincible yesterday

And Morton's team went down before the senial Teddy's aggregations.

The defeat was a disappointment to the 3,000 Atlantians who saw it, and to a hundred thousand who did not see it.

But it was a great pleasure, and many think a happy surprise to the jovial Irishman who moves around unlier the shadow of Lookout mountain.

Though Atlanta lost, the game was a beauty, and every one enjoyed the quicksharp work each team put up. Throughout the entire game the interest was intenseand whenever the players gave the opportunity, the audience was liberal in its applause, whether it went to the home loys of to the visitors.

That white-haired, blue-eyed blonde who figures on Chattanooga's paydoll as Kirtley Baker, was in the box for the Tennesseeans. Baker has always been a mystery to Atlanta and the new team Morton has acquired failed to solve him, just as the old team did. Baker is a good one, and no mistake, but his greatness is largely due to the magnificent support he always receives. It's safe to say that no pitcher in the Southern League is more ably and effectively bleked up than Baker. Errors are rarely made behind him, and when he is in the box every man comes to him grandly.

And so it was yesterday.

The Atlantas found no trouble in connecting with Baker's delivery, but mearly every time they hit a ball, a Noogian was near enough to cut off the hit. Time and time again, singles, doubles and even triples were cut off by the active work of the gray-clad boys.

Colcolough was presented by Morton, and Schabel was rung in to receive his delivery, one wanted to see. Sluce joining the Atlantas he has pitched but one game on the home grounds, and that was one of those umbrelia days when the Birminghams and Atlantas he has pitched but one game on the home grounds, and that was one of those umbrelia days when the Birminghams and Atlantas he has pitched but one game on the home from the proper of the proper of

let McGann and Somers cross the plate in the second.

Schabel's two-bagger, Donaghue's single and a single by Long with Doyle's error let Schabel home in the third, Donaghue reaching third on the play. But there he stopped because Hill struck out.

Chattaneoga got a hit in the third and one in the fourth, but that was all.

A base on balls, Prescott's error and hits by Somers and O'Connell gave Chattaneoga two more in the sixth.

The visitors did nothing in the seventh, but in the eighth they added two runs. It was done on a base on balls, Ryan's thump which retired McGann at second, a stolen base and Doyle's single.

After the third Atlanta never got a man beyond second base and only one hit was secured. That was by Hill in the sixth.

Quite often, however, it looked very much like Atlanta would score.

The score was:

AB. R. 1B. SH.PO. A. 1

ATLANTA.

Long, rf	0	1	0000	0 1 7	0 1 0 0	
Ardner, 2b	0	0	0	4	1 2	15
Graham, 3b	0	0	0	3	1 3	
Colcolough, p 3	0	_0	0	-0	2	_
Total				24		
CHATTANOOGA. AB. McCann, lf	R.		SH	Po	. A.	E
Hill, 3b2 Baker, p4	1	1	0	2	i	3
McGann, ss4	1	2	0	2	3	
Somers, rf1 O'Connell, cf4	0	ł	i	0	0	6
Ryan, 1b	1	.1	1	13	0	(

...... 27 6 7 3 27 11 2

Mobile, Ala., July 16.—(Special.)—New Oreans defeated Mobile today in a score of f

sing well supported in the latter leans himself very effective at critical couch's work at short for the visit touch's work at short for the visit ragged, while the game was you askedded down and did well thereaff And Bafley Pitched.

Macon, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Et ing Balley was in the box Bir rested the third game of the serie acon grounds from the home team at the game fairly by poor playing a gham earned her victory well. Our miles in succession Birmingham her successions.

BIG LEAGUE GAMES

Zimmer. 47 2 2012 1 37 21 20 1 4 20 1

AN ODE TO TED. Alas one day
He came our way;
His face and head were red.
But the "cranks" were blue,
Because they knew
And which his name was Ted.
And which his name was Ted.

We had a team
Which to some did seem
Which to some did seem
Could smad the wear and tear.
But Ted, says he, "come out and see"
With mine it don't compare—
"With mine it don't compare."

The "fans" they went
With one consent;
But alas, alack-a-day;
Ted was there with a team most rare,
And he laid the "jays" away.
And he laid the "jays" away.

Another day
Ted came our way;
His form was nead and trim.
He danced around
And it was found
A fly was perched on him.

A fly was perched on him.

So Ted set sail
For Fulton's jail.
That fly it heard a "thud."
But with France
He had no chance,
And Teddy's name was mudAnd Teddy's name was mudIn wild despair

In wild despair

He clutched his hair
Yelled "Wadsworth you're a guy!"
"I lead the race,
But I'm off my base,
And I go out on a fly."
And I go out on a fly."

CHARLES A. LAMAR,
One of the Cranks.

Atlanta, July 16, 1892.

The above lines were suggested by the terrific maulings the "new" Atlantas have administered to the "Ouly" Ted and his aggregation of champions. This same Ted was wont to swoop down on Atlanta "like a wolf on the fold" and wipe our team from the face of the earth. But thanks to the "new" directors, he will have to his himself to Mill creek bottom. Cincinnati, several times more before he can do it again.

The first three verses refer to the time when "Gentle" Teddy was greeted by Xoung America with "Dat's de boss manager, an don't ser fergit it." They don't say that new, but call him a "duffer."

"Sich is life" in the baseball world. The last three verses refer to Ted's present unhappy condition.

With these few remarks I submit the "ode" to the keeping of the festive "cranks," "one of which I am whom."

Diamond Dust.

Ryan's first base work is good.

Ryan's first base work is good. Schabel caught a fine game yesterday. Chattanooga tackles Macon next for three yesterday.

No town in the south appreciates winners more than Atlanta.

Joe Ardner is hitting the ball every game and he's hitting it hard. and he's hitting it hard.

Fop Smith will be in better condition by the time the team gets home.

Manager Burbridge, of Macon, has gone west looking for new players.

Governor Northen occupied a box yesterday and was an interested spectator.

Motz's sore hand kept him out of the game yesteiday and Prescott covered first.

Hill, of Chattanooga, is as fine an all round player as the Southern League has.

The present season closes next Saturday with Macon's new team in Atlanta.

McGann, the shortstop who worked awhile in Atlanta, still figures in the error column.

Morton leaves with the team this afternoon for Birmingham, where he plays three games.

Hofford is about as hard on the home team and as partial to the visitors as any member of the league staff.

"Bumpus" Jones, that great Jollet pitcher,

"Bumpus" Jones, that great Joliet pitcher, may yet wear a Macon uniform. George Bur-bridge is after him.

Ab Powell has assumed the management of the New Orleans team and is gathering a good team about him. good team about him.

Lew Porter left last night for his home in Cleveland. Porter had a good offer from Memphis but wouldn't take it.

Atlanta has a splendid local player in "Pap" Key. "Pap" has demonstrated his ability to play any position and he would strengthen several Southern League clubs. In the meantime he is out of a position, and anybody requiring the services of a good all-round man would do well to negotiate with him.

Races Tuesday.

A running and a pacing race will take place at Piedmont park, Tuesday afternoon, at 4

They will be:
First race match, \$100 a side, running one-nalf mile heat, 2 in 3 entries.
Archbishop, Jockey, Will fells, Jockey, Bob Maynard.
Second Facing, match \$200 a side, mile heats, Black Diamond, driver, Bob Jones; White-son, driver, H. Madden.

TWO MORE FORGERIES. Joe Maddox Keeps on Trying to Raise Money by Fraud.

Joe Maddox comes to the front again in two more brand new forgery cases.

In jail on a charge of forgery he commits forgery twice and is quickly caught up with. It seems that this young son of a wealthy and respected father has the unhappy faculty of getting into trouble oftener than most human beings.

An account was given in The Constitution three days ago of Maddox forging an order on Potts & Potts for some whisky on July 4th. For that he was arrested and is still in jail, being unable to make bond this time.

worth from \$1.50 to \$2; on special counter at 98c each.

Douglass, Thomas &

Davison.

Blazer Suits.

The simplest, most comfortable and cheapest dress a woman can

Style A. Complete suit. Navy, tan, gray or brown, without doubt the best

value ever sold for \$5. Style B. Navy blue, all-wool Storm Serge,

a charming suit and sold at \$6.50

Style C. Navy suit, long cut Blazer, silkfaced and girdle effect skirt, \$8.50, complete.

Style D.

All-wool Cloth Suit, navy only, tailor-made coat, long cut, self faced, \$10 each.

Style E.

Extra grade, navy blue Storm Serge, beau tifully made, \$10

Style F. Extra imported Bedford Suit, navy only, \$12.50.

Style G.

A gem. The hit of the season. All-wool, cream ground, twilled flannel suit, small stripes of black. A charming suit. For a few days only \$10 suit.

Reefers.

For Children. All sizes, assorted colors, \$1.98 each.

Dress Goods.

All-wool, navy blue Storm Serge, 39c yard. \$1 Bedfords, all colors, navy blue,

etc., for a few days 50c yard. Extra things in navy Storm Serge and Ladies' Cloth, 75c to \$1.25 yard.

Black Goods.

A sale worthy your attention. Special Summer Reduc-

tions. 40-inch all-wool Norman Serge, 50c yard. Storm Serge, 44 inches wide,

extra quality, 75c yard. 54-inch Storm Serge, a very desirable cloth, \$1 yard.

48-inch all-wool Foule Serge, the smoothest and choicest fabric, to be had for a fine and service-giving

suit, 98c yard. All-wool French Crepon, 40 inches wide, 50c yard worth onethird more.

French Challis. All-wool, the finest goods im-ported, choice patterns, entire stock now offered at 39c yard.

Wash Dress Goods.

Toile du Nord Ginghams, well known as the best wash goods offered, 81/2c yard, regular 121/2c

Printed Lawns, plaids, striped effects, etc., fast colors, 81/2c yard. To Arrive.

Middle of this week we will have new lot of Irish Lawns at 121/20

Ginghams.

Special lot imported Zephyr, French and Scotch, 121/2c yard.

Percales.

Genuine Steel River goods, dress and shirt waist styles, zoc yard.

Few More

Of those imported Ginghams, real Anderson, small designs, 25c yard.

Muslin Underwear For Ladies. Summer closing prices. Lot of garments. Gowns, Corset Covers, Chemise, Skirts and Drawers,

Silk Mitte.

25 dozen pairs of the celebrated

Kayser Mitts, extra quality, for this week only 21c pair.

Towels.

Pure Linen Huck, hemmed, ready for use, size 20 by 40 inches; considered a bargain at 25c each, on center counter and offered 6 for

Furnishing Goods.

Imported Madras Cloth, Negligee Shirts, guaranteed fast colors, sizes

complete, desirable patterns, \$1.

We are determined to reduce our stock of unlaundered Linen Bosom White Shirts. In order to accomplish same we will from this date on sell our 75c value for 50c. Special attention has been given

our Neckwear Department. We are in shape to offer good values, both in the new shapes and latest colorings. See our line at 39c.
An immense shipment of Wind-

sor Ties, 40 inches, 5 inches wide, Shanghai and China Silks, all the new solid and figured colors, 25c. Now is your chance to be supplied with Night Shirts while low prices are supreme. We can give

good values at 50c. Men's imported fast black Hose, full regular made, double heel and

toe, 25c.
Men's Balbriggan Undershirts, long and short sleeves, all sizes, 25c. 4-ply all linen Collars, turn down and standing, best Collars in Atlanta, roc.

Stationery.

At no place in this part of the country can good stationery be had for these prices.

Box containing two quires of Paper and two packages of Envelopes, best Linen Paper, 25c box.
Full pound Royal British Linen Note Paper, ruled or plain, and fifty

Envelopes to match, box complete

35c. Ribbons.

All silk, Nos. 9, 12 and 16, new lot colors, 10c yard.

Douglass, Thomas & Davison.

-AND-

The Constitution Job Office, supplied

with the best material and with skilled work-

men, is prepared to

promptly.

turn

Send for estimates.

THE

OFF FOR CUMBERLAND;

The Atlanta Rifles Leave the City for Week's Onting.

Week's Outing.

A joilier or more enthusiastic set of fellows never left the city than the Atlants Rifles yesterday morning.

The train bearing the gay excursionists, pulled out from the depot at 7:10 o'clock, and just as the car began to move an exultant shout arose from the company and floated out of the windows.

The crowd caucht it up and for a few

floated out of the windows.

The crowd caught it up and for a few seconds the old depot was fairly awake with the yells of the boys who were left

Several of the boys by reason of their Several of the boys by reason of their inability to leave their work were not able to go with the company, but with generosity of spirit they escorted their more fortunate comradés to the depot, and appeared to be equally as jolly as the rest.

About thirty-five members, rank and file made up the company. The officers in charge were Captain J. V. H. Nash, commanding; first lieutenant, W. W. Richardson; second leutenant, Frances, and junior second lieutenant. Lee Hardin.

son; second leutenant, Frances, and junior second lieutenant, Lee Hardin.

They will probably be absent about a week and will spend the time in regular outdoor, camp fashion. Fishing and boatriding and other amusements of the seashore will occupy a considerable part of their time, and in addition an interesting target practice will be one of the special features of the week. ires of the week.

by the company, and the fairer sex who are stopping at the hotel will be given an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with

It will be a week of great enjoyment to the company and will long be remembered as one of the happiest outings they have ever enjoyed.

They will probably return next Saturday

We Will Not Move

from our present store, No. 93 Whitehall street, but will open up at our new store, No. 31 Whitehall street, on September 1st, with an immense stock of diamonds, watches, cut glass, sterling silver, etc. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

How to Reach Tate Springs, East Tenn Leave Atlanta 8:10 a. m., arrive Mor-ristown 4:20 p. m., arrive Tate depot 4:50

p. m.
Returning, leave Tate's station 1:30 p.
m. or 1:45 p. m., arriving Knoxville 3:30,
Atlants 10:59 p. m. Tate depot one mile
of Tate Springs. Transfer meets all trains.

NOTICE.

The differences between the paper hangers and myself have been satisfactorily settled.

M. M. MAUOK, CHARLISY KIMBALIA.

ad and Danville Cheap Tickets, July 19th and 26th,

Washington and Richmond and return, Atlanta to Manta to Charlottesville and return, Aflanta to Old Point and return,

Tickets good ten days returning.

Low Rates.

By the Richmond and Danville to Washington, Richmond, Charlottesville, Old Point Comfort, July 19th and 26th, good ten days and returning.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous AN 18x24 FINE LITHOGRAPH of Leg's monument will be sent on receipt of 50 cents; our hero on his horse, Traveler. Home Book and Novelty Company, Lichmond, Ve.

BRUSHES—All kinds of painters, white washers, house cleaners and stable men. Buy them cheap at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Gem" Steam Fruit Evaporators, apple and peach parings, corn and fodder, water ground meal, 50 loads sheaf outs, peas, red Jersey pigs, hay. George W. Howard, Hapeville Ga.
WHITE LEAD and oils, strictly pure, cheaper than ever at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

SEED FEAS, SEED PEAS—Clay red and mixed. Now is time to sow peas; they are theap. T. H. Williams, 51-2 Broad street. \$15,000 WORTH of second-hand spiral riveted wrought iron pipe, large sizes, for sale cheap by Hall Brothers, civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta,

FOR SALE-Cheap for cash, one 50-horse power tubular boller 5-16 steel, heavily braced, good as new, all complete with smoke stack, etc. Also one 40-horse power slide valve engine complete and in perfect condi-tion. Write George B. Sickles & Co., Tate, Pickens county, Georgia. July 13-3; wed sat sun

BUILDING MATERIAL. THOUSANDS of feet of shafting, piping, flues, belting and pulleys; stock cheap. Lombard Iron Works, Augusta, Ga. july-12-4w-tues thur sun.

CASH, Lumber and Bricks on Hand—I want sand and labor. Let me see you Monday morning. Business is pressing. See me soon. Yours truly, John A. LaFontaine. July 17th, Lowe 145.

ATTENTION! builders and contractors. Cheap, very cheap, very cheap, lime and cement for sale by the carload or in small quantities by Moore-Munnerlyn Co., 23 1-2 W. Alabama street. GET OUR PRICES on lumber, shingles, laths, white pine, doors, mantels and house trimmings. We want cash trade only as our prices are too low to credit. Atlanta Lumber Company, yards near baseball park.

july3-2w.

BONE DRY FLOORING, \$8.50 per thousand feet; cash with the order. "We are the (flooring) people." Atlanta Lumber Company, yards near baseball park.

SKILLED paper hangers and decorators are doing W. S. McNeal's papering. All work guaranteed at 114 Whitehall street.

LARGE orders for paint materials filled promptly and cheap by McNeal, 114 and 116 promptly and cheap by McNeal, 114 and 116 Whitchall street.

METALLIC brown and mortar stains, 350-pound barrels \$1, at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitchall street.

LOST-On Marietta street or North Pryor between old capitol and the depot one pair gold bifocal glasses. The finder on returning them will be suitably rewarded. James S. Hook.

LOST—Newfoundland puppy 2 months old answers to name of "Boots." Liberal reward payed for return to baggage room union depot

LOST—Every one purchasing furniture with-out calling on M. Haverty, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad streets, is losing money. LOST—All customers wishing furniture and not taking advantage of my cut prices for this week only, will miss the greatest opportunity of their lives to get bargains. M. Haverty, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad streets. LOST ON THE STREET—A note sent me for collection. It was folded in a letter addressed to me. Reward for return. R. L. Cooney. 11-2 Marietta street. WANTED -- Mon

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. BUGGY, wagon, eagine, cylinder and all duds of lubricating oils very cheap and guar-inteed the best at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

HAND MADE harness and saddles cheaper than any house in Georgia. Call and see what a doing at 80 Whitehall street. FOR SALE—A fine horse, one buggy and harness for \$150. Jones, 29 Ellis street. R. R. CONTRACTORS can get harness of very kind at very close figures. D. Morgan, 0 Whitehall street.

Whitehall street.

AT YOUR OWN price set nickel-mounted carriage harness; two sets single harness, econd-hand. D. Morgan, SO Whitehall st.

FOR RALE—The handsomest dappled gray sorse in the south. Sound and gentle. A ady can drive him. Trots in three minutes. Can be seen at W. O. Jones's stables, 59 and 51 Forsyth street. FOR SALE-Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs,

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column, such as "Lost," "Found," "Salea," "For Kent," "Boarders Wanted," "Business Chances," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line cach insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines. Advertisements must be in Business Office before 8 p. m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—The South Georgia college will, on Friday, the 20th day of July, elect a president of the faculty and a professor of mathematics and military tactics. The former president having accepted a call to the ministry, and there being no application from here for the positions, we will have to look elsewhere for competent teachers to fill the vacancies. We wish two first-class professors. Apply at once to James F. Evans, acting secretary of the board of trustees. July 12 d-5-t, 12, 15, 17, 20, 24.

July 12 d-5-t, 12, 15, 17, 20, 24.

SALESMAN WANTED—Shoe salesmen can make quite a handsome addition to their salary by carrying a line of samples on commission. Apply at once to Sage & Co., 100 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

July3-4t sum.

WANTED. S.-

july3-4t sun.

WANTED—Salesman; good opening; salary or commission. Address, with stamp, National Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo. july 15 d-3-4.

tional Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo.
July 15 d-3-t.

B-WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelry ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to \$620 in six days, another \$32 in two hours. We want one general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Braser Manufacturing Company, LaCrosse, Wis., X 16.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer, male, single man preferred. Address, with specimen of hand writing, P. O. Box 471.

STENGGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, teachers

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, teachers and salesmen desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau" J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Several energetic men on salary and commission to soficit city trade. 117 Whitehall st., Adanta, Ga.

WANTED—A first-class carriage painter and finisher. Apply to Globs & Bro., Davisboro, Ga. july 17, sun, wed, sun. PAINTERS will work by the day for you. See them at McNeal's.

See them at McNeal's.

CARPENTERS and builders consult for the best materials and lowest prices on paints, oils, varnishes, etc., McNeal's paint and glass stores. 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

WILL not some generous, kind-hearted gentleman assist a young man who is solely detendent upon his own efforts for support by giving him a position where it is possible by close application and earnest work to secure a permanent place? Best of city references. Small salary to begin. Address "O. K." care Constitution.

WANTED—One carriage painter and two helpers in paint shop. Apply at once. Summers & Murphey, Barnesville, Gs.

WANTED—A first-class salesman to close sales in the city for a sewing machine company. State references, experience, ytc. Address Success, care Constitution.

WANTED—Sciesmen to represent and sell-

dress Success, care Constitution.

WANTED—Sciemmen to represent and sell our Coupon Check System to merchants and storekeepers. Agents are making \$15 to \$20° a day. Write quick for territory and terms. The Commercial Cash Coupon Co., Cincinnati, O. july17-13t-sun

WANTED—A good stone mill sawyer able to hammer and set saws and competent to take charge of a mill; also, two good mill sawyers. Apply to the Belknap & Dumesnil Stone Co., Memphis Junction, Ky.

STENOGRAPHERS. bookkeepers, drummers, clerks and collectors obtain first-class positions by applying to the Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtlee street.

tree street.

FIRST-CLASS stenographers, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks and collectors will be furnished you by the Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 70 1-2 Peachtree st.

WANTED—A first-class male waiter at Aus-tell residence, 92 Marietta street. WANTED—Cash boy can read and write; salary \$2 week. Apply, own hand writing, give age and reference, N. N. Sandhurst, Constitution.

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—A few ladies can secure handsome salary for home work permitting other
duties. Write W. Springsteen, Box 213,
Chicago, III in 23—wed sat sun
LADY—How would you like to drum on the
road? Successful salesladies make big money.
Address "43," care Constitution,

WANTED—A young lady who understands stamping and designing, also young ladies who have had experience in millinery workrooms. Address, with street and number and time in business, Business, care Constitution. SITUATTIONS WANED-Male.

AN EXPERIENCED and active young ness man is open for engagement. Well acquainted in city. Address D. J. L., care P. O.

WANTED—For a boy 13 years old of good family, a home with some one who will learn him some kind of business and look after his moral training. Address, with reference, Walton, care Constitution. A COMPETENT stenographer, owning chine, desires position in or out of city. references. "L.," care Constitution.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN with a good horse would like position as city salesman or collector, four years in the city; six years on the road; best reference. X. Y. Z., Constitution office.

WANTED—Position by young man who has just resigned position of trust; best recommendations from former employer and others. Address Responsibility, this office. SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady as music teacher in school or college. Teach piano, organ or voice, also pipe organ. Refer-ences exchanged. Address Box 67, Sanders-ville, Ga. june 19-3t sun

WANTED-By a young lady, a position as governess to small children, best of reference. Address M. A., care carried No. 10. WANTED POSITION—By experienced lady stenographer for entire or portion of time, in Atlanta or elsewhere. Have machine. Best reference. Dec. care Constitution.

WANTED-By good German girl position as cook or house girl. Address Miss Minnie, care Constitution. Constitution.

WANTED—By Irish woman of experience a position as cook. Would prefer out of city. Address C. D., care this office.

A LADY with experience desires a situation as governess to children; English branch and music; terms to suit; references exchanged; can furnish best of references. Address A. care Postmaster, Snickersville, Va., Loudoun county. July 17 d2-2

WANTED-Real Estate.

WANTED—Suburban home, with good facilities as to transit, combining conveniences of city and country; \$5,000 to \$8,000, \$3,000 cash. Address Lawrence, care Kimball house. july17-sun-2t

WANTED—West End home on Gordon, Lee or Park streets; \$5,000 to \$7,000, \$3,000 cash. Address J. S. L., care Kimball house.

WANTED—To buy from owner for cash, a cheap vacant lot or with small new house. Address Frank R., care carrier No. 22, city. WANTED—Modern home, on car line, with-in mile of center, in social, neighborly location, must be clean straight goods, worth \$7,000; ready money for right party. Nixie, Consti-tution office.

wanted—To buy for spot cash small farm or acreage property. Must be a bargain. Address, with full description and land lot number, A. B. C., care Letter Carrier No. 2, Atlanta, Ga. july14-45

ROXBOROUGH SPRINGS RESORT—Cool rooms, with fine country fare, just nine miles from Allanta. Send for circulars. Mrs. D. H. White, Peachtree Park postoffice.

H. White, Peachtree Park postoffice.

THE TUFTS HOUSE, Decatur, Ga., will open July 19, 1892—Located immediately at terminus of dummy line, and one square from Georgia railroad depot, opposite the Agnes Scott institute: 24 trains to and from Atlanta every day between the hours of 6 a. m. and 12 p. m. House new fitted, meely shaded grounds, rooms large and alry; terms moderate. Apply to Miss Louisa Turta, Proprietrees, Decatur, Ga.

THE RIMWOOD HOTEL, Marietta, Ga., under a new manuscement, opens July 1st; twenty miles from Atlanta; ten passenger trains a day.

ENANCIAL

FINANCIAL. LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Insuran policies purchased. Longs nagotiated on ast Charles W. Seidell, 31-2 Whitehall stre Arlanta, Ga. june 12 8-4, sun, w

WANTED—Agents to sell our steel wire olding door mats to residences and offices, ur mats sell at sight. Active agents make 5 to \$10 at day. National Wire Mat Company, thattanooga, Tenn. juiy11-22 sun tues. Chattanooga, Tenn. July17-2t sun tues.

AGENTS WANTED—Our Cleveland baby is
the greatest campaign novelty on earth; if it
floes not beat anything you ever saw we reund money; campaign novelties of all kinds;
catalogues free; samples 15 cents. Godoy &
Co., 34 Park Row, New York.

OREDIT—We sell goods on long time to gents and consumers. Send six two-cent tamps for one of our specialties and terms. ddfress G. L. C. Co., Glen Lyn, Va.

stamps for one of our specialities and terms. Address G. L. C. Co., Glen Lyn, Va.

WANTED—Agents, galesmen and canvassers for the national puzzle. Sixty millions of people are kept guessing who will get in the white house and who gets left. The greatest campaign novelty out. Sells for 25 cents. Now is your chance to make money. Address at once National Puzzle Company, No 14 Montauk block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the "no-drip" magic standard tes and coffee strainers, just patented; made in two styles; finished in nickel for tea pots and pitcher-nose coffee pots. It delights the ladies becamse it is the best and handsomest strainer ever made, it is a money maker. You can make no mistake by sending 25 cents for sample. Write for terms, circulars, etc. Address, agents department, Magic Introduction Company, 321 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

July 14 8-t, thur, sun.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—Mason to

July 14 8-t, thur, sun.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—Mason to travel, appoint and train agents for the largest and cheapest Masonic life association. Assets nearly \$200,000. State law compiled with Permanent, profitable, pleasant work. Address Fred H. Brown, 701 Phoenix Insurance building, Chicago.

MONEY—Here is your chance to make it! We want 1,000 agents to take orders for the "Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland." This is no "catch penny" campaign book, but a careful compilation of all the writings and speeches of this greatest of American statesmen and democratic leaders. It sells for only \$2.50. The price brings it within the reach of all. For terms and territory address D. E. Luther, manager, Cassell Publishing Company, 66 and 68 Whitehall street, Allanta, Ga.

101 10-25 sun

\$5 TO \$15 PER DAY at home, selling Light \$5 TO \$15 PER DAY at home, selling Light ning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co, Columbus, O. may22-12tsun

WANTED-Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—Lovely rooms, with choice board and home counforts, at 71 East Mitchell street.

WANTED—Boarders in the country, 2 1-4 hours from Atlanta. New house, first-class table appointments, cistern, well and spring water, good roads, horses and vehicles, lovely lawn tennis ground, mail delivered in house, telegrams also. Address Mrs. G. H. Waring, Cement P. O., Ga., W. and A. R. R. Refer to Mrs. Nellie Black

ELEGANTLY furnished front room, on first floor, also desirable, nicely furnished room on second floor, for rent, with first-class board. Watts house, 55 Luckie street. july 13-5t

WANTED—Boarders at Washington seminary; block next to postoffice; very desirable front rooms; good table; home like; moderate prices.

BOARDERS Wanted—71 Fairlie, one block

ate prices.

BOARDERS Wanted—71 Fairlie, one block from Peachtree street; newly opened; large, cool rooms; good table board, \$3.50 per week; absolutely first-class.

WANTED—Boarders will find pleasant rooms, good accommodations, at 199 South st. WANTED BOARDERS 61 North Forsyth treet is where pleasant room out board, can be obtained.

BOARDERS WANTED—If you want a nice cool room with first-class board in private family, call at 167 Loyd street. WANTED—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at reasonable rates. 73 Fairlie street. Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board, at No. 19 West Baker street, two doors from Peschtree.

from Peschtree.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two or three couples can find excellent board and nice rooms at 103 Walton street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Parties desiring good board can find same by applying at 103 Walton street. Table boarders accommodated.

dated.

WANTED BOARDERS—Nicely furnished front rooms to rent with board; terms reasonable. 160 Washington street.

WANTED—Local, transient and table boarders; two nice cool rooms just vacated; good table and attention. Watson house, 181-2 Whitehall street.

PLEASANT rooms and board at 15 Houston street. dated.

WANTED - Miscellancous

WANTED—Every one in need of furniture to call on M. Haverty, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad streets, and get it at cost for cash for one week Chly.

WANTED—To sell ten shares Commercial Travelers' bank stock, installment, paid to date, at 25 per cent discount. Address "Bank Stock," care Constitution office. WANTED—The people to know that M. Haverty, 77 Whitehall and 64 South Broad streets, is the cheapest and most accommodating furniture man in the city.

WANTED. Typewriter—Must be in good condition and cheap. Address Ready Cash, Box 27, *abbeville, S. O. july15-d4t

WANTED—This week 150 customers for parlor suits at cost; bedroom suits at a bargain; new goods, and the prettlest in the city. M. Haverty, 77 Whitehall and 64 Broad streets.

WANTED—To sell at once my home in this city; large, shady yard; two-story, seven-room house. No agents. Terms easy. Address Z. G., care this office.

CASH paid for second-hand furniture, stoves, carpets, feathers, etc. L. M. Ives, 87 and 80 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Everybody that has second-hand clothing to sell to send them to the second-hand store, 194 Decatur street and get the highest prices for them in cash; sack coats and pants especially.

EVERY MAN to know that pants are clean ed and pressed equal to new for 50 cents per pair (whole suits 41.50) at Excelsion Stean Laundry, 53 Decaur street. 'Phone 41. MONEY TO LOAN.

\$50,000 TO LOAN on city property at 6 per cent, payable back monthly, \$15,000 on improved city property at 7 per cent simple interest and 1 per cent commission on 5 years' time. \$1,000 spot money for 3 or 5 years at 8 per cent. Any of the above money you can get without delay if your titles are all right. For my time and trouble in procuring loan I charge you a small commission. I have a customer for \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of good purchase money notes at a fair price. D. Morrision, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

\$1,000 TO LEND on city property. Addres \$3,000 TO LOAN on Atlanta improved property; three years; money here. Harry Krouse, 41 N. Broad street.

\$2,000 TO LOAN on improved Atlanta property; three or five years; money here; no delay. Harry Krouse, 41 N. Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN—From \$1 up on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all articles of value. Wilde & Co., No. 5 Peachtree street. mays-14t sun

MONEY TO LEND—\$25,000 cash now in hand to lend on Atlanta real estate. Apply soon to Money, P. O. Box 436. july15-dilw

MONEY TO LOAN—The Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. will loan you money on city real estate at 8 per cent, on long time, repayable monthly. 61 N. Pryor street, Equitable building. R. H. Wilson, ashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans on improved property in Atlanta in sums of \$700 and \$1,500 will be promptly negotiated. No delay. Francis Fontaine, 46 1-2 Marietta street.

July 16 d-7-t.

STATE SAVINGS BANK. 34 West 112. STATE SAVINGS BANK, 34 West Alabama, conducts a general banking business; encourages small savings accounts. Interest on these at the rate of 5 per cent if remaining over 60 days.

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, Equitable building, room 637, Pryor street and Edge-wood avenue BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real es-tre loans at low rates. Room 23 Gould

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—A well-lighted room with steam
ower for light manufacturing purposes. For
particulars address Atlanta Suspender Manuacturing Company, city.

WANTED—Desirable tenants wish a modern
froom house, south side preferred.

Address
L Phillips, 14 Marietta circet.

AUCTION SAL ES. AUCTION-Monday 10 a. m., corner Forsyth and James streets, furniture of every description and three good office desta. J. H. BUSINESS COLLEGES.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS college, Atlanta, Ga., is the most practical and successful of its kind in the south. Business men and bookkeepers recommend its course of study as being the simplest and best ever devised. It is the only college in Atlanta where peamanship and mathematics are properly taught, and its graduates rank among the best business calculators and writers. We are endorsed by such firms as Marsh, Smith & Marsh. Everett-Ridley-Ragan Co., Kiser. Moore, Draper Co., John Silvey & Co., Bates Kingsberry & Co., M. & J. Hirsch. Oglesby & Meador, Arnold & McCord, Langston & Woodson, Branan Bros. Rank E. Block Co. and all the other wholesale houses and banks in Atlanta. Handsome catalogue and specimens of penmanship free, july 17—3m sm.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSIness College, 57 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Success unparalleled. Pupils from twenty different states. Over 300 graduates holding positions in this city.

ALTHOUGH THIS IS THE DULL season,

positions in this city.

ALTHOUGH THIS IS THE DULL season, we have had 35 applications for stenographers and bookkeepers within the last 30 days, and have placed twenty-five of our pupils in good positions in the same length of time. THIS WEEK we placed one young man at \$50 per month to start with, who had taken only a three months' course. He had the refusal of two other good places. SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSI-ness College. Read what prominent people say of us. People that you know.

SENATOR JOHN B. GORDON says: "It gives me great pleasure to commend in strong terms the qualifications of your pupils with whom I come in contact, and whose services I required while governor of Georgia. Their work was most acceptable to me in every particular."

SENATOR COLQUITT says: "My son was a student at your institution and derived much benefit from his attendance. I gladly commend the Southern Shorthand and Business College."

mend the southern should be considered by college."

SENATOR BROWN says: "My former secretary received instructions from you and he discharged his duties well and faithfully."

MAYOR HEMPHILL says: "I have always found your pupils exceedingly accurate and rapid in their work. I most cheerfully commend your institution."

LITHER, manager of one of

mend your institution."

MR. D. E. LUTHER, manager of one of the leading book concerns in the south, says: "I have tried several from other schools and I have decided from this time on when I want a new stenographer to get one of your pupils, as they have always given entire satisfaction, and I find new sterographers from your school more efficient than any others I have tried."

have tried."

HON. E., P. HOWELL, manager, says:
"Your institution is doing great good judging from the aptness and qualification of such of your pupils as I have had occasion to notice since graduating in your college."

HON CLARK HOWELL says: "It gives me pleasure to certify to the thoroughness of the preparation of the stenographic students who have come to The Constitution office from your, college. In every instance their work has proven entirely satisfactory."

THE CONSTITUTION now has employed

THE CONSTITUTION now has employed beven or eight of our pupils. THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC, the Central, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Brunswick and Western, Atlanta and West Point, and nearly all the roads in the state have from one to ten of our pu-

WAI/TER HOWARD, the stenographic re-porter of The Journal, is one of our graduates. HON. A. F. COOLEDGE always has our pupils to do his general reporting work. WE COULD publish hundreds of testimonials similar to the foregoing. Call and let us show you through our college.

AS REGARDS ATTENDANCE, number of teachers, excellency of systems, demands for office assistants, no institution in the south can compare with us by half.

WE ARE RECOGNIZED as the leading business training institution of the south business training institution of the south consequently are continually receiving appli-cations from schools and colleges for teach ers. Have had three such applications the

WE ARE NOW PREPARING teaches to take charge of the business, shorthand and telegraphic departments of the High schools of Meridian, Miss., and Atlanta, Ga. They will take charge in September next. THIS WEEK WE HAVE received an application for an office man from a graduate of our college, who is now a prominent business man, and whose success is attributed to the course he took at our institution. THERE IS NO REASON for intelligent men and women to be out of employment. There is always plenty of work for competent persons. The best field now open is that of the bookkeeper, stenographer and telegrapher.

SHORTHAND SCHOOLS. dRICHTON'S Shorthand School occupies the entire second floor—five rooms—of the Crichton building, 49 Whitehall street. Our large fliustrated catalogue telling how a modern shorthand school is conducted, mailed

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON says: gives me pleasure to strongly commend school." WE ARE prepared to prove every statement made in our advertisements, and shall use only honorable methods in showing the ad-

vantages our system of shorthand has over others. SIXTEEN applications for our graduates in as many days, and in the dullest mouth of the year, shows what business men think of Crich-ton's school.

THE MARVELLOUS simplicity of Munson's system makes it possible for us to teach short-hand successfully by mail and we make a specialty of giving lessons in this way. Crichton's school. ton's scapo.

MR. V. E. ORR, editor Georgia Teacher,
says: "I regard Crichton's school the best
institution of the kind in this section." WE ARE offering special rates to all entering during the holidays. Crichton's Shorthand School, PUPILS of Crichton's school receive, with-out extra charge, lessons in both plain and ornamental penmanahip.

PERSONAL. MR. AND MRS. MORGAN have gone to New York, and will return about August 1st, with latest styles for dressing hair. Miss Cogswell will still continue her business at 56 1-2 Whitehall street, in manicure and

COLLATERAL NOTES, same form used by Boston and New York banks, with Georgia exemption waiver clause added, at Bennett's, 21 Broad street. WANTED—Pretty stylish young lady wants to correspond with middle-aged gentleman of refinement. Address, giving reference, Minnie Allea, general delivery.

M'NEAL'S wallpaper parlor is a nice place.

Go there and select your paper and have him hang your rooms. 114 Whitehall street.

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife, ich or poor, send stamp for matrimonial pa-ser. Thousands have married through our ntroductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chica-

mcroductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c., or 24 page illustrated catalogue 6c. by mail. Emma Tolles Bazaar, Boston, Mass. July10-13tsun

M. J. Walker, assistant official stenographer of Atlanta circuit, solicits stenographic work and copying. 49 1-2 Whitehall street. "Phone 587.

MARRIED LADIES—Send 10c for "Infallible Safeguard" (no medicine, no deception; just what you want. Ladies Bazar, Kansas Lity, Mo.

WHEN IN BUEFFALO step at the Generales.

AWFUL CHEAP—\$300 chamber suit, \$65; \$20 wardrobe, \$10; \$12 wardrobe, \$8; \$50 partor suit, \$15; \$35 hat rack, \$10; \$12 walnus extension table, \$5; \$60 bedstead, \$25; used short time, in perfect order; great bargain. P. H. Snook & Son. sun, mon FURNTURE, new and second-hand stoves, and carpets, household and office goods, cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—One chandelier lamp, good as new, very pretty lamp, cost \$12, will sell for \$2. Call at 383 Decatur street.

WANTED—To sacrifice furniture for cash, to make room for my new stock, by August 1st. M. Haverty, 77 Whitehall and 64 Broad streets. \$10 BUYS a nice new bedroom suit, seven pieces; \$20 buys a neat oak suit, seven pieces; \$25 buys XVI century suit, ten pieces, French piate; wardrobes, sideboards, hall racks, stoves, carpets, household and office goods, all chemp for cash. \$7 and \$80 Peachtree street, L. M. Ives.

Call on Beck & Gregg Hardware Co., every Monday morning for bargains. A job let in perfect condition, good as new, farmished by our Mr. Alexander while in Chicago, which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. All inst-class wheel makes, such as Victor, Lovell, Diamond, Columbia, etc., etc.

FOR SALE-Real Estats.

FOR SALE—A large and very pretty residence lot at Decatur; finely situated and beautifully shaded; will give a bargain. Address Decatur Lot, care Constitution.

POR SALE—New 9-room 2-story house, gas, water and belgian block, near Peachtree, 4.80 Marietta, Ga.

FOR SALE—New 9-room 2-story house, nearly new and elegantly finished; two barns and four good tenant houses. Address Owner, P. D. Box 348, Marietta, Ga.

FOR SALE—New 9-room 2-story house, gas, water and belgian block, near Peachtree, \$4.800, \$1.500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Less for cash. Owner going to leave city. Call Monday morning. H. H. Jackson, 47 N. Broad.

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, gas and water, lot 50x110 to alley, helgian block, \$3,250, 1-3 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. "Home," Constitution. FOR SALE—New 7-room 2-story house with all modern conveniences, \$4,500, \$1,000 cash, balance monthly. H. H. Jackson, 47 North Broad.

Broad.

NOTICE—Any party desiring to purchase new, modern 5-room cottage, with water, gas and all improvements, close in, can do so at sacrifice if application is made immediately; rents for \$25 per month; investment of over 12 per cent. Address AZ, Lock Box 776, city. july15-44t

FOUR lots on corner Grove and Exposition streets, fenced, electric cars, near Boyd & Baxter's factory. For sale cheap as I have no use for them. Osier, 63 S. Broad.

TWO lots on Grove street, near corner Exposition, electric ears one block. For sale cheap as I have no use for them. Osler, 63 S. Broad street.

S. Broad street.

TWO large lots near waterworks basid: the new Belt railroad passes within one hundred feet and Howell's mill road. Make me an offer. Osier, 63 S. Broad. EIGHT lots in Chattanooga for sale or trade.

FOR RENT-Houses. Cottages. Sto.

FOR RENT-5-room cottage, 188 Capitol arenue. Possession August 1st. G. W. McCarty, 23 1-2 West Alabama street. July 17-38 sun mon tues

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished 6-room house to reliable party, gas, water and all modern improvements. Apply at 118 Luckie street. FOR RENT-13-room boarding house, No. 562 1-2 Decatur street, \$25. Large store with fixtures complete, No. 564 Decatur street, \$20. One brick store, 45 Fowler street, \$12.50. Apply I. P. Crockett, No. 562 Decatur street. FOR RENT—Nicely papered 6-room house, gas and water. No. 51 Garnett street; close in. J. Stapler Dosier, 102 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—7-room house, furnished or unfurnished, north side, near electric car line; all conveniences. Apply to Dr. E. G. Thomas, 561-2 Whitehall street, july17-sun-mon-tues FOR RENT-5-room house, 25 Hull st., also 5-room house, 57 Hayden st. Apply to 236 Ivy street.

FOR RENT-4-room house, with side hall, No. 111 Kelly street, \$12.50; new. Apply 54 Kelly street.

FOR RENT-A nice 5-room cottage on Rawson street, next to Hood. Apply to P. M. Bealer, 75 Whitehall.

ROOMS FOR RENT-Three nice front rooms to let, either to small family or to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply 80 lyy street. FOR RENT-Rooms over M. Rich & Bros', store, suitable for dressmaking or offices, etc. M. Rich & Bros. july15-d2w.

ROOMS papered cheaper than ever. All work guaranteed by W. S. McNeal, 114 White-hall street. FOR RENT—One desirable front room at 45 Furnished Room

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room in a private family; terms reasonable. Apply 147 Spring street.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR RENT—Cool and pleasant, wish to rent to a gentleman. Wheat street, 128.

SEVERAL nicely furnished rooms in nicelocation with nice family, modern conveniences; rent cheap to good tenants. Apply 147 Ivy street.

TWO OR THREE furnished rooms; single or en suite; all accommodations; gas, water and bathroom. Address, or call, at 81 E. Fair.

ONE NICELI furnished and well ventilated room for rent. No. 28 E. Cain st.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room

FOR RENT-Nicely furnished front room at 45 Luckie street. Call and see. THREE furnished rooms for rent. close in. 21 Gilmer street; suitable for light house NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, close in, gas and bath, use of parlor, board next door if desired. 101 Spring street, I HAVE two nice rooms, connected, to rent; one furnished for bedroom, the other furnished for dining room; nice little gasoline stove; everything to suit man and wife for light housekeeping cheaply; gas and water. Call and see them. W. C. Jones, 27 Ellis st. BOOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-Two unfurnished rooms, with il modern conveniences. Address H. L., all modern convent ROOMS FOR HENT-Two unfurnished

A COOL, comfortable, furnished room for ent, with or without board; gentlemen pre-erred. 150 Courtland avenue. sun-mon TWO AIRY ROOMS to rent, with or with-out meals, furnished or unfurnished, with modern convenience. Call at 209 Peachtree street, corner Cain.

street, corner Cain.

FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 164 Loyd. FOR BENT-Miscellaneous. FOR RENT-Large hall over Maddox-Rucker Banking Oo., 50x100 feet. Splendid light and rentilation. ventilation.

FOR RENT-A nice office, ground floor: S.
Broad street. Call and see me. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad street. july17-38

FOR RENT-Store on Peachtree street,
No. 57, opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's.
Apply to Perry Chisholm, room 21 custom
house. july15-7t.

FOR RENT—We will rent or sell our wagon and buggy factory; machinery as good as new. Ross & Co., Eufaula, Ala. FOUR STORES just completed, different sizes to suit all applicants, well finished and very neat, in the block of Maddox-Rucker Banklug Co. A very large basement, good light and ventilation.

For Ront by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Telephone 225.

Fort street, near Forest avenue, very nice, 522.50.

12-R. RESIDENCE, all improvements, Whitehall, 50.

10-R. RESIDENCE, all improvements, Cooper street, near Whitehall, very desirable, \$45. NICE 4-R. residence, gas, Martin, near Fair,

NICE 4-R. residence, gas, Martin, near Fair, \$16.

VERY GOOD 7-r. house, near governor's mansion, gas, water and bath, \$30.

6-R. HOUSE, good condition, three blocks of Kimball house, \$18.

GOOD corner stord and four rooms, all in good order, fine stand, main street, \$20.

4-R. COTTAGE, Smith street, \$14.

NEW 6-R. cottage on Central railroad, near McPherson, \$20.

NEW 8-R. cottage on Central railroad, near McPherson, \$20.

SUPERIOR 6-R. residence, West End, garden, stable, fruits, shade, etc., \$27.50.

SUPERIOR 30-R. hotel, furnished, \$250.

10-R. BOARDING house, furnished, \$80.

SPLENDID brick store and basement, Mitchell, near Whitehall.

NEW brick store, near

LADIES COLUMN. TAKE no risk on your health by using heavy running and noisy sewing machines, but send your name and address to 71 Whitehall street and the light running and noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson will be placed with you on trial, and you will be under no obligations to buy unless you are perfectly pleased with it.

BUST developed, strictly confidential, moles, sunburn and superfluous hair removed, hair dyed any shade. Massage treatment, All facial blemishes cured at Atlanta Hair Dressing Partors, 62 1-2 Whitehall street, over Keely Co.'s.

Reely Co.'s.

IF YOUR sewing machine is out of order send it to 71 Whitehall street and it will be put in first-class order by a practical man who has spent a number of years in that line and does only first-class work.

NOTIOB-Hair dressed, bangs cut and curied, shampoing, singing and crimping at Atlanta Hair Dressing Parlors, 62 1-2 Whitehall street, over Keely Co.'s.

FOUND.

Entrance.

HOOD STREET—S-room house, with gas and water, lot 40x125, renting for \$39 per month price \$2,000. This is a splendid rent-paying investment, and the property will enhance rapidly in value. A purchaser should make \$1,000 besides the rental within a year. W. M. Scott & Co.

ROBBINS STREET—Good S-room house, with hall, front and rear verandas, lot 50x124, between two electric car lines, near Whitehall street, price \$1,800. W. M. Scott & Co.

WHITEHALL STREET—2-story, S-room dwelling, with gas and water, lot 50x200. This is located on best portion of Whitehall street, and is cheap at \$5,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

PIEDMONT AVENUE—Close in, 4-room cottage, with gas, lot 52 1-2x77 1-2; will rent for \$20 per month; price \$2,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—A very pretty cottage on

SOUTH SIDE—A very preity cottage on high and desirable lot, paved street, good neighborhood, electric cars; a convenient and desirable little home; only \$2,300; \$400 cash, balance \$25 per month.

NORTHSIDE—New two-story, 7-room residence, on large lot running from street to street; this is a rapidly growing and stylish portion of the city, and is in every way desirable. We can sell it on remarkably easy terms, \$35 per month and two payments of \$300 as intervals of six months. Now is the time for a young couple start a home. W. M. Scott & Co.

STONEWALL STREET-Good 4-room cotage on lot 50x155 for \$2,500. W. M. Scota

PIEDMONT AVENUE—A beautiful vacant lot, 55x150, 22,590. This is on a very desirable portion of the street, convenient to the elec-tric cars. W. M. Scott & Co.

CENTER STREET—We have a beautiful vacant lot on this street, 72x184, which we can sell for \$2,250. The improvements now being made on this street insure a large and immediate profit to the purchaser. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Two-story, 9-room residence with gas, water, electric bells in every room; handsome inside finishing; convenient and desirable location; price \$5,200, \$1,000 cash, balance on long time and easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

balance on long time and easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

PARK AVENUE—New and modern 7-room cottage, with all cenveniences; lot 50x200. This is a beautiful home in a desirable location, right on dummy line. Price \$4,000; 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cena. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOREST AVENUE—New and handsome 2-story, 7-room residence with gas, hot and cold water, electric bells, etc. House well built and finely finished. The street is paved with belgian block and the neighborhood is one of the best in the city; we will sell for \$4,500 on easy payments. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a beautiful home in a fashionable location as small outlay. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE a 4-room cottage on lot 38x100,

Scots & Co.

WE HAVE a 4-room cottage on lot 38x100, in good neighborhood near Luckie street, that we will exchange for small farm within reasonable distance from Atlanta. W. M. Scots

WEST PEACHTREE street, a beautiful vacant lot 100x400, running through to Spring street. One of the choicest lots of the street. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co. M'AFEE STREET—New five-room cottage with gas, water, sewerage, etc., every convenience in house. Street paved, nice shade trees, flowers, etc. A beautiful little home that will rent for \$25 per month, price \$2,700, W. M. Scott & Co.

PIEDMONT AVENUE—Close in, we can sell you 4-room cottage with gas, on lot 52 1-2x 77 1-2, and renting for \$20 per month. We can sell it for \$2,000. This is a rare chance to buy a close in lot on a good street that is paying 12 per cent on investment, and which will rapidly enhance in value. W. M. Scott & Co.

POWERS STREET—5-room cottage, new, papered throughout; will rent for \$15 per month; price, \$1,500, 1-2 cash, balance \$25 per month. W. M. Scott & Co. PIEDMONT AVENUE—5-room cottage on corner, lot 60x150, for \$3,600; lot well worth the money. W. M. Scott & Co.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

5-ROOM HOUSE on fine, high lot 35x100, near Lowe and Carter streets, now rented for \$7 per month, or \$84 per year, or about 17 per cent interest. Call tomorrow and get this. Must be sold. \$500.

4-ROOM HOUSE and nice lot 40x100, east front, on Sampson street, only one block from electric line; good well of water and fine garden, 1-2 cash, balance easy. Only \$850.

18 ACRES of good land with house and garden out near Westview and Battle Hill street car line. Must be sold soon. Terms easy. Price low, \$1,800.

easy. Price low, \$1,800.

6-ROOM HOUSE, fine large lot on the lot on two good streets, near in, fronts TI feet, belgian block, sewer, gas and water down and paid for, 164 feet on side street to 10-foot alley. Room here for another fine building. Terms \$1,000 creh, balance easy. Yery cheap at \$4,500.

HERE IS A SOFT SNAP—5-room house stable and garden on a large, high, shady corner lot of \$00251. This will cut into sid fine lots. The belgian blocks, curbing and sidewalk are within 40 feet of this lot and an electric line will soon be by it. 1-8 cash, balance from 1 to 5 years. Price only \$3,200.

6-ROOM HOUSE, fine large lot on Hum-SROOM HOUSE, fine large lot on Humphreys street, near Whitehall street. If you want a bargain here is your chance to get a good home for 1-2 cash, balance 7 per cent interest. \$2,400.

interest. \$2,400.

9-R. H., 505 Pulliam street. \$16-r. h, 76 Martin street. \$15-r. h, 519 Pledmont avenue. \$16-r. h, 240 Foundry street. \$17-r. h, 46 Trinity avenue, gas and water. \$18-r. h, 46 East Hunter street. \$18-r. h, 48 East Hunter street. Harry Krouse, Real Estate, 41 N. Broad S. \$000 FOR TWO lots, Connally st, \$1,100, Georgia avenue corner lot, \$1,250 for Park avenue lot, \$1,000 for Pryor street lot, near Georgia

31,000 for Pryor street lot, near Georgia nerous.

\$4,000 for 100 feet front, Peachtree st.
\$2,000—Six-room house, easy payments.
\$1,000—New Tor h, Orew st., easy payments.
\$4,500—New Tor h, Angier ave, bargain.
\$2,000—Nice home, large lot, W. Fair st.
\$1,400—Nice lot, Woodward ave, 50x160.
\$2,000 for 4-r h, Johnson ave.
\$4,000 for 6-r h, Park ave.
\$4,000 for 6-r h, Park ave.
\$5,000 to loan on three years' time on improved city property; money here; no delay.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP-First-class boarding house; splendid location; with good trade; good reason for selling. 42 Spring street. July 18-31 wed sun tues.

FOR SALE OR LEASE-45-room hotel near central passenger depot; 25 trains daily. Address G. G. Lilly, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT-Nicely furnished, centrally located boarding house doing a good business. Lady with small capital can make money. Address Private, this office.

A \$2,500 STOCK of boots and shoes at a sacrifice, with or without lease of store. Address Box 269, Griffin, Ga.

PARTY WITH SATISFACTORY references dress Box 209, Griffin, Ga,

PARTY WITH SATISFACTORY references
can buy interest in best business in city, very,
low; 50 per cent guaranteed annually. Investigate us. Address J. M., Constitution office.

WANTED—The right man with small
capital can seeme interest in a refined business paying 1-2 profit. Investigate. Address
M., this office.

capital can secure interest in a reduced business paying 1.2 profit. Investigate. Address M., this office.

WANTED—To buy a grocery store, close in. None but those who will give liberal discount from invoice price need apply. B. L. J., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Established business in Atlanta, with membership in American Tekes Brokers' Association. Office in full operation now. Owner leaving the city. Address Box 686, Atlanta, Ga. july15-d-lw.

WANTED—Toung man with business capacity and ability to raise small capital, to engage and assist in safe and profitable business; money to be made and he less possible to prodent party. J. H. H., 25 Whitehall street, city.

FOR LEASE—The new Wilmes hotel af Anniaton, Als.; elegantly turnished throughout; billiard and pool tables in hotel; the most centrally located hotel in the city. For particulars apply to W. H. Williams, Anniston, Ala., or H. H. Cobb, 10 1-2 E. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Tin and stove business, including shop, tools and machines, stock and Atlanta, Gs. July 12-dlw

FOR SALE—Tin and stove business, including abop, tools and machines, stock and material, at cost. Invoice about \$2,000, refer to Conklin Manufacturing Company, Joseph L. Wagner, Jackson, Ga. july 10-d 1 w

Atlanta Hair Dressing Parlors, 62 1-2 Whitehall street, over Keely Co.'s.

FOUND.

HALLS and storerooms papered cheaper than over and guaranteed by W. S. MaNeal, 114 Whitehall street.

GLASS, GLASS, very cheap at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 115 Whitehall street.

ARB YOU going to paint a large lot of small broader it is not glass stores, 114 and 115 Whitehall street.

STUMP SPEAKERS.

Chauncey M. Depew's Opinion of the Platform.

SOME OF THE CELEBRATED MEN.

The Pulpit, the Stump-The Great Free Soiler, John Van Buren-Tom Corwin, Conkling and Later Stump Orators.

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"Nothing can take the place of the spoken word, the personal impression, the personal argument, was an opinion recently expressed by Chauncey M. Depew while discussing the influence of the press in representing and molding public opinion. No man ever spoke more appreciatively of the mighty influence of the press of today and of its tremendous force in modern civilization than Mr. Depew did in in modern civilization than Mr. Depew did in this address. Yet it was his belief that the press could not supplant the platform, the pul-pit and the stump, and these two influences must continue doing their work side by side, each to a certain extent supplementing the

Mr. Depew has the conviction that the stump



"PRINCE" JOHN VAN BUREN.

rill never be supplanted as a factor in Ameria great measure the healthy agitation, the po-litical virility and the sturdy common sense in regard to political affairs which characterize the American people.

The greatest of the stump orators have lived and been conspicuous within Mr. Depew'srecollection and that of most of the men with whom he has been politically associated. A comparatively small number of men who are Mr. Depew's political companions today were born too late to hear the glant stump orators of the earlier generation. Webster and Clay were, perhaps, the greatest of the stump speakers of that generation whose career ended luring President Fillmore's adminstration. The triumphs of Webster on the stump have never been exceeded, although they have been closely approached by others who followed in political life. When he was to speak no hall was found big enough to contain those who de-sired to hear him. He had but to open his window and step forth upon the balcony of his hotel in Baltimore or Washington to find a vast throng stretching out as far as the eye could reach waiting in patience and enthusiasm to listen to the man who was called the godlike Daniel.

Clay was, perhaps, a more popular orator than Webster. He was loved while Webster was feared. In some of Clay's political circuits, frequently extending through a dozen states, enormous throngs gathered, impelled not so much by the desire to be impressed with Clay's argument as with the feeling which led so many of them to seek to touch his hand and to receive the kindly glance of his eye. No political orator of his generation his eye. No political orator of his generation, perhaps none since, has swayed great masses with charming personality and with affection as Clay did during his political tours.

The Free-Soil Campaign.
With the advent of the free-soil party in prestige until the close of the civil war and then another generation took their places.

"In New York state," said General Thomas L James, 'the finest stump speaker that the young free-soilers listened to was Prince John Van Buren. Unlike his father, Martin Van Buren, Prince John was of spiendid physical proportions. Like Conkling, be was a man whom it did the eye good to look upon when he appeared in public, but unlike Conkling, he attracted by a delightful mannerism and



gained extraordinary personal popularity, which is illustrated nowadays by the soubriquet of prince, first applied to him by Thurlow Weed and by which he was always afterward known. He did not dislike to be called Prince John. He had achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer before he took a very active part in politics, and had he been possessed of that ambition which mastered his father he might have gained as many successes as the father won. Prince John, however, was a hail fellow well met, yet always dignified, fond of the good things of life, possessed of wonderful animal spirits, a keen sense of humber and a repugnance for some of the responsibilities and trials of office holding. The young men of the present generation can hardly realize the extent of his popularity, nor how great his fame was. The old generation alone remember him, and it does seem strange that a man who had such extraordinary gifts and such widespread popularity should now be almost forgotten."

It was in the free-soil campaign through

hood, reveating none of his embarrassment, but seeming to be at perfect case. He spoke with his hands in his pockets much of the time, a mannerism which for most men would have been undignified, but which in Prince John's case gave no offense. He spoke for more than two bours. His speech was a mosale of wit, humor, pathes and profound argument. It was widely published and exerted a powerful influence toward that consolidation of various elements which created the freesoil party in Buffalo, thereby spliting the democratic party and defeating the election of Lewis Cass for the presidency.

Prince John's repute as a result of this speech was so great that appeals were made to him to go to many other cities. He spoke in Boston in Fancuil hall on the closing night of the campaign. Webster had spoken in that same hall the night before for the whigs. Yet in respect of the size and the character of the audiences there was nothing to choose between that one which greeted Webster and that other one which faced Prince John, and the opinion expressed by those who heard both speeches was rather more flattering to the effort of Prince John than to that of Webster.

Another stump speaker who gained national repute during that canvass was Daniel S. Dickinson. He was what would be called a magnetic man upon the stump. His speeches were ephemeral, but popular. He was an enemy of Van Buren's and perhaps did as much as any man, except John Calhoun, to prevent Van Buren's nominationin 1844. Dickinson gained such repute that wherever he was announced to speak there the day of his appearance was a holiday. He established himself with his party so firmly that he was a leading candidate for the vice presidential nomination at least twice and many of the members of his party regarded him as an available candidate for the presidency.

William N. Evarts gained his first repute as a powerful speaker upon the stump early in the fifties, and Roscoe Conkling, then a mere lad barely past his majority, appeared upon the stump for the first time

tion which afterward made him famous among the orators of the land.

Corwin, Douglas, Conkling.

Another speaker who gained great fame during these exciting times was Caleb B. Smith. He was esteemed one of the greatest stump speakers of the west. The tributes which the masses paid to his oratory have never been exceeded, and yet, although Mr. Smith afterward became a member of Lincoln's cabinet, he seems to have been utterly forgotten. The two great stump speakers of the west then and for many years afterward were Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Each of these men owed much of the political success which they gained to their marvelous power upon the stump, while the respective parties which they represented on the stump gained many of the victories which they achieved largely through their efforts. Yet these two men were wholly unlike upon the stump. Douglas was a very short man, though of stout build. Senator Benton used to say of him that he could never be president because his coat-tail came too near the ground. Benton forgot that two presidents during his recollection, John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren, were below average height. Douglas was not a reading man. He knew political



THOMAS CORWIN. history and knew little else. It is doubtful whether he ever read a novel in his life and he knew nothing whatever of poetry If he had any sense of humor he never revealed it in his speeches. He had no flowery rhetoric. Yet he possessed a capacity for stump oratory which, as Mr. Blaine once said, was great enough to have enabled him to lead a mob to riot, had he desired it. He had a glorious voice, which week after week of use, sometimes two or three times a day, in the open air never seemed to impair. His addresses were cold, hard argument, and are rather dreary reading. It was the man rather than the speeches which impressed vast crowds, made Douglas a popular idol and caused him to become a prominent candidate for the presidency

Douglas a popular idoi and caused him to be-come a prominent candidate for the presidency when he was scarcely forty years of age and made him the candidate of one wing of his party when he was only forty-seven.

Corwin was one of the few men who won reputation upon the stump who gained thereby what seemed to be permanent fame. He was was seemed to be permanent iame. He was a large man, so swarthy of complexion that he was sometimes taken for an Indian or a Spaniard. Inagination roled his mind. He was a poet, though not a rhymester. He knew the more melodious poets by heart and in a correspondence which he had with Roscoe Conkling just after Conkling gained his fame Corwin compared notes with him respecting the poets and found that, like himself, Conkling had been a student of the most melodious of the English poets. Upon one occasion while taking a night trip upon a steamboat with Conkling, these two orators sat upon the deck till dawn, Corwin quoting from "Lallah Rookh," of which he was a great admirer, and Conkling from "Paradise Lost," "Childe Harold" and "The Deserted Village." Corwin, like Conkling, had the power of wit, but unlike him, never used it to wound. He had an irresistible impulse to use mimiery and humor in his speeches, so that when Tom Corwin was announced to speak the vast crowds which assembled from miles around to hear him expected to be delictiously amused and antertained as well as instructed. He was a mimic, and in his addresses, violating all the prescribed rules of rhetoric, became a mimic, and in his addresses, violating all the prescribed rules of rhetoric, became a mimic, and in his addresses, violating all the prescribed rules of rhetoric, became a mimic, and the his ambition was set, the speaker-ship of the house. He felt that his political career had been handicapped by his induigence in wit and his reputation as a humorist. In the summer of 1879 General Garfield was campaigning in the state of Maine and one evening the general, entertaining some of his friends, narraced some reminiscences of Corwin, whom he regarded as the most fascinating of all the stump speakers he had ever heard. He said that personally the best service Corwin, whom he regarded as the most fascinating of all the stump speakers. For these of the soundness of it.

Sunset Cox, who gained a similar reputation, but who was moreover an earnest

the use of it as made it his servant and not his master. Moreover, he had the gift of homely but powerful illustration and a wonderful lucidity of expression, which, perhaps, has never been equaled by a stump speaker. He could take the most abstract theory and put it before his hearers so clearly that even the duliest man was able to understand it.

Charles Summer would hardly be called a stump speaker, yet he delivered two or three addresses upon the stump which had a powerful political influence. These were, however, polished orations, better fitted, perhaps, for the forum than the stump.

About the time the war broke out and for three or four years after a young Baltimore lawyer, Henry Winter Davis, was esteemed by many as, in some respects, the most brilliant and fascinating of stump speakers. His power was so great that he was able to handle a Baltimore mob with ease. His style was that of the fiery orator. He was fierce, impassioned,



vehement, some times vindictive. He was tremendously inearnest. A handsome man, with
what is called the poetic head, his physical beauty, his charm of diction and his overwhelming sincerity made him certainly the
most powerful union orator south of Mason
and Dixon's line. Mr. Davis was called impracticable, not always politic in his legislative action, but his power was confessed. A
very brilliant future was predicted for him,
but he was cut off in his prime.

After the War.

very brilliant future was predicted for him, but he was cut off in his prime.

After the War.

After the War.

After the war there came a new generation of superb stump speakers. General Garfield as early as 1865 had gained national fame. He was a most impressive speaker upon the stump. His voice was powerful, vibrant, and had evidently been carefully cultivated. He appealed to the vast throngs whom his reputation attracted to him mainly through his intellectual power and no stump speaker from 1865 to 1880 was in greater demand in all parts of the country than General Garfield. It was his reputation and the personal acquaintance thousands of men of his party had gained by reason of his appearance on the stump all over the country that caused his nomination in 1880 to be received with general approval.

Another stump orator who gained great repute was Senator Nye of Nevada. His oratory was something like that of Corwin. His speeches were full of humorous illustration. His wit was caustic and yet delightful, and for some ten years no stump speaker could draw larger throngs, especially in the more rural districts, than Senator Nye. His brilliant intellect was obscured, however, and he died utterly unconscious of who he was, or what his victories had been.

Henry Ward Beecher used to regard the vic-

nnconscious of who he was, or what his victories had been.

Henry Ward Beecher used to regard the victories of Carl Schurz upon the stump as in some respects the most marvelous achievements of the platform. No stump speaker has ever excelled Schurz in his command of the English language and this is all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that Mr. Schurz could not speak a word of English until he was twenty-one years of age.

Schurz could not speak a word of English until he was twenty-one years of age.

Many of the best judges agree with Mr.
Beecher's opinion that Schurz is the most polished, graceful, intellectually impressive and seductive of all the stump speakers of this generation. His capacity, while it served his party well, served Mr. Sohurz even better. President Lincoln in recognizing it made him both minister to Spain and a major general of volunteers. The state of Missouri in acknowledgment of it sent him to the senate and President Hayes called him to the cabinet for the same reason. Same reason.
General Schurz seems to have abandoned,

General Schurz seems to have abandoned, however, the platform, although several years ago he made a stump speech of extraerdinary power and brilliancy in Brooklyn and another in Boston.

The undoubted sentiment of the party with which Blaine and Conkling have been identified is that since the days of the war the ablest stump speakers that party has produced are hese two men.

hese two men.

Mr. Conkling has made three speeches upon the stump which are historic. One was in the academy of Music in New York at the opening of the national campaign of 1872. Conkling was then only forty-three years of age. He spoke for nearly four hours and probably the speech is to be accepted as his finest achievement upon the stump. Notwithstanding the great length of the speech the vast and brilliant audience seemed unaware of the lapse of time. The speech was afterward printed in





pamphlet form and circulated by hundreds of thousands as a campaign document.

Afterward Mr. Conkling made another notable speech in Philadelphia, regarded by many as even abler than the New York address. In the fail of 1880 he made three speeches in Ohio under such extraordinary circumstances that the events have become traditional. General Garfield himself has expressed the opinion that these addresses, together with that one delivered by General Grant as the same time, were the turning

The Third Party Men in the Third Are Organizing.

AND FEEL CONFIDENT OF DOING IT.

The Third Party Convention Next Week Peek Is to Be Nominated for Governor-Other Notes.

A belated third party delegate from Georgia to the Omaha convention passed through Atlanta en route home yesterday.

The belated one was B. W. Scott, of Cordele, and he still wore his third party badge, and the gilt letters on it were almost charged the ways.

badge, and the gult letters on it were almost obscured by dust.

Delegate Scott is still filled with enthusiasm and talks in a most hopeful way of how the third party is to succeed in Georgia, and for that matter, in other states.

He is from Speaker Crisp's bailiwick and he talks confidently of defeating the distinguished representative of the third Georgia

Georgia.

"I don't know who is going to de it," said he, with a confident smile, "I haven't the remotest idea who will be put up, but we are going to beat Crisp easily. He's not in sympathy with us, and he can't stay in congress. The people's party is well organized in the third."

organized in the third."

It would seem from Mr. Scott's remarks that extra efforts will be made to defeat Speaker Crisp, and be is not bluffling when he says it will be done. He means it, every word. He is remarkably sincere.

Tom Watson is gneralling the third party forces in Georgia, and he will do all he can to defeat Judge Crisp. His district will be made a point of attack, and speakings and rallies will be held all over the district.

The state convention.

The state convention of the third party will be held in Atlanta on next Wednesday, but one would not think so, as very little is being said about it.

The third party men are very quiet and uniformly declare that they have no idea who a single one of the nominees on the state ticket will be.

One thing seems pretty certain, however. And that is the fact that Hon. W. L. Peek, of Rockdale, will head the ticket, for governor.

ernor.

Colonel Ellington's name may be presented by his friends, but against his expressed desires, as he declares. But the name of Colonel Peek, it is understood, will head the

Colonel Peek, it is understood, will head the ticket.

Colonel W. R. Gorman, of Talbot, was here yesterday and denies that he is a candidate for secretary of state. He says he is a candidate for nothing, but the genial colonel smiles when the fact that he is to be the nominee for secretary of state is mentioned.

Dozens of other names are mentioned for the various positions but all is uncertainty. Chupp for Congress.

Your Uncle Sam Taliaferro, who has been credited with congressional aspira-tions, will not have a walkover for the third party nomination for congress.

Hon. J. L. Chupp is to be in the race and he promises to be a formidable opponent

nent.

Clayton county third party men have already endorsed Mr. Chupp, and he may be considered squarely in the field. HIS NAME IS CARTER.

The New Chairman of the Republican Na-

New York, July 16 .- Thomas H. Carter, of

New York, July 16.—Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, has been elected chairman of the republican national committee. His place of secretary has been filled by the selection of Chris Magee, of Pennsylvania.

The executive committee of the national committee met this morning at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Neither Chairman Campbell nor Vice Chairman DeYoung was present, and the committee was called to order by Secretary Carter, and Mr. Sutherland, of New York, was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the committee. The resignation of Chairman Campbell was presented by Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, and accepted. No progress towards filling Mr. Campbell's vacancy was made at the morning session, and a recess was taken.

As a result of conferences during the recess it was announced when the committee reassembled that Mr. Carter had agreed to take the chairmanship and that Chris Magee, of Pittsburg, would take Mr. Carter's place as secretary. The latter statement, however, was premature. Mr. Carter was elected and made a speech of acceptance. J. F. Burke, of Pittsburg, was appointed secretary pro tem. It was also agreed that the appointment of a permanent secretary be left to the discretion of the chair. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five, to be selected from the republicans, not members of the committee, to act as an advisory committee to the national executive committee. It was also unanimously sgreed to continue Mr. Campbell as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Campbell will take charge of the branch headquarters at Chicago.

Will take charge at Chicago.

When Mr. Carter was asked if the act ceptance of the chairmanship entailed the resignation of his position in the land office, he replied: "I shall resign at all events." CITY NOTES.

Mr. W. H. Stocks, who was thrown from his buggy on July 4th, is improving slowly though still confined to his room. Doctors McRes and Brown are attending him and say he is doing as well as could be expected and hope to have him out in a few days.

Hon. Joe James, of Douglasville, was in

Mr. Frank Pearson, the popular basso of the MacCollin company, is to be with the Bostonians next season. He will be in the No. 2 company, which has among its members some of the very best talent in the country. Mr. Pearson has proved himself an artist of fedded ability and has made many friends here who will congratulate him upon securing so important an engagement.

Marietta street citizens complain of recklessness on the part of the Consolidated company's motormen. A gentleman residing on that street reports that about 8:30 o'clock last night he and others were walting to take a car, when one went flying by, the motorman apparently paying no attention to the would-be passengers. One gentlemen in attempting to get aboard lost his footing and received a bad sheking un.

work on the paving of Luckie street is progressing well. Since the rain ceased to fall the work of replacing the poor ties in the street railroad track with good ones has been completed and stone will be laid Monday or Tuesday.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Oglethorps, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Indian Springs, where he will spend a week or ten days.

She Got the Money.

Atlanta, Ga., July 16, 1892.—Received from J. H. Williams, recorder of Fulton Lodge No. 44, A. O. U. W., the sum of two thousand dollars in full for benefit certificate No. 5166, issued by said order to my late husband, Pat H. Owens.

MRS. RUTHIE Q. OWENS.

HOW I LEARNED THE GHOST DANCE

By James Mooney.

When the ghost dance began to attract attention, about a year ago, I was preparing to make an ethnologic visit to the southwestern tribes, and determined to take advantage of the opportunity to look into the new religious excitement.

of the opportunity to look into the new religious excitement.

On leaving Washington 1 went direct to the Caeyennes and Arapahoes, located in the western part of the Indian Territory. It was just after the killing of Sitting Bull and the fight at Wounded Knee, and the air was full of alarming rumors of an intended outbreak of all the wild tribes, but on arriving at the agency I found everything quiet, with no trouble beyond that occasioned by the false reports sent out daily over the country by in responsible correspondents in Okiahoma.

Naturally reticent in regard to their religious beliefs, and now doubly on their guard on account of the trouble in the north, the Indians were at first disposed to disclaim all knowledge of the ghost dance.

But when they found that I had some acquaintance with Indian secrets myself, and learned that I had been sent officially to get



correct understanding of the matter, they a correct understanding of the matter, they became more communicative, and even anxious to give me full information, in order, as they said, that when I returned 1 mighs "tell Washington that the ghost dance was their religion, and that it was not a war dance,

The Ghost Songs.

At this time a deep snow prevented dapoing in the open air. but, as I soon learned, the Indians were singing the ghost songs every night in their camps, while the dance and the messiah formed the chief subject of conversation around the tepes fires. At last one day the Arapahoes sent word that if I would come to their camp tilat night I might hear them rehearse the ghost songs.

Arapahoes sent word that if I would come to their camp tifat night I might hear them rehearse the ghost songs.

I gladly accepted the offer, and in company with three young men from the Carlisle Indian school as interpreters, went over to the tepes of Black Coyote, lieutenant of the agency police, and one of the principal leaders of the ghost dance, he having been selected by his people to cross the mountains and bring back the songs and ceremonies of the dance from the messiah at the time when the fame of the new prophet first reached the prairie tribes. On entering we found about a dozen Arapahoes sitting in a dricle about the fire. We were invited to take a seat on some blankets, when a pipe was produced and passed around, each man taking a few whiffs, first offering one to the sun and another to the earth.

Then. Black Coyote rose, and turning toward the northwest—the quarter where dwelt the messiah—strethed out his right hand and made a fervent prayer, while the officers listened with heads bowed in solemn silence. It was an impressive exhibition of the religion of the natural man.

There was a brief silence when Black Coyote resumed his seat and started in a clear musical voice the opening song of the phost dance. The others joined in, and as the rhythmic chorus swelled, rising higher and higher, as the singers were carried away by the earnestness of their devotion, the effect was explained to me. Then followed other songs until the favorite ones had been rehearsed. At last, all, rising, began the closing song, ending, "The crow tells me to story."

On leavier they in-fired me to join them in the next dance, but to come alone, as they did not wish other whites present.

The Ghost Dance.

The Ghost Dance.

Accordingly, as soon as the snow melted, a grand dance was arranged, to come off a short distance from the agency. Having been privately notified the day before, I repaired alone to the dance ground soon after sunset, in time to see the medicine man sprinkle the sacred powder about the place by way of consecration.

The Indians gradually assembled, until at last Black Coyote stepped into the center, accompanied by several other leading men, and all joining hands and facing inward began moving slowly around to the left, chanting the opening song. At each circuit offiers joined the ring until soon there were, perhaps, one hundred persons circling around in time to the measure of the songs. All were in full Indian dress; the men in fringed buck skin, with feathers, blankets and beaded moccasins, the women wearing shawls, and belts studded with broad sliver thanging down at their sides like naked sabers. Shawls and blankets were heavily bordered with bright bangles and trimmed with small bells which jugged in unison with the movements of the dancers. All were painted, with heads bare, no hats being allowed in the dance. The soft moonlight shome upon the dark figures of the Indians sitting muffled up in their blankets, and glistened upon the bright ornaments of the dancers, while the plaintive cadences of the song rose and fell upon the midnight air, making a picture weirdly beautiful.

Upon their invitation I joined the circle, keeping step as well as I could, until from repetition it became an easy matter. Some of the songs were already familiar and others were afterward learned, the dance stelf being an excellent school of practice.

From that time I took every opportunity to join in the dance, in accordance with their injunction, always going alone or with Indian friends. From my position in the circle I could observe all that occurred in the center, where the medicine men and trance subjects had their place, and was thus enabled to penetrate the mystery of the trances. On two occasions my part

The Effect of the Rains.

Dalton, Ga., July 15.—(Special.)—The heavy rains of a month's duration have reached a point of devastation. Hundreds of acres of corn and cotton have been forced to be abandoned, a large part of the crop being very late in planting. A large part of the heaviest wheat crop ever grown is actually sprouting in the shocks, looking in their greenness like great tropical plants in the fields. Oats have also been damaged in the same way. Hundreds of acres of meadow have not been cut and the grass has fallen to the ground. Our Hoss apple asipments are the largest for years. Feaches are rotting badly.

Augusta, Ga., July 15.—(Special.)—Coroner Clark this afternoon concluded the inquest over Peter Wise, the sewenty-five-year-old negro who was struck on the head with a hoe and killed by LaFayette Evans, who is eighty-five years old, in a love quarrel over Clary Tounghlood, a gixty-pear-old negress. The jury charged old Evans with voluntary manalanghter, and he has been arrested and jailed.

The jury charged old Evans with voluntary manslaughter, and he has been arrested and jailed.

A Good Wheat Crop.
Carrollton, Ga., July 15.—(Special.)—Farmers report a better wheat crop in Carroll county than for years. Mr. D. 8. Trussell, near here, made an average of twenty-two bushels per acre from his whole crop and other farmers report from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. The crops are good in Carroll, but the late rains have caused the farmers to be bailed with their work.

HER DEAD BABY.

Cora Clarkson's Deep Grief at the Loss of Her Child.

"IT'S ALL I HAVE ON EARTH,"

She Declared—An Outcast from the World with Only Her Babe, Its Loss Crushed Her.

Cora Clarkson's dead baby may cause her to lead a better life in the future.

She is an inmate of Belle Burton's ho on Bell street and has been there for about two months. A few days ago a policeman found a young babe about eight months old in a cottage occupied by a negro woman near Belle Burton's place. The child seemed to be suffering from neglect and was extremely wan, and weak

The officer reported the matter to the detectives, and they set about to find whose child it was. Detective Crim went to the place and found that the child's mother was Cora Clarkson. The negro woman said the child had been placed in her care to nurse, and she had taken the best possible care of it. The detective thought from the child's appearance it should be carried to the Home for the Friendless and its mother was sent for. She begged and plead piteously that her child be not taken from her.

"If you take my baby," she cried, "I'll kill myself. I can't bear it. It's all I have on earth. Oh, please do not take

have on earth. Oh, please do not take my baby away."

When assured that it would be taken the woman became frantic.

"I wish I were dead," she declared, "and to think that I might now be happy if I had only cared to."

Her pleading had no effect with Detective Crim, and while she was weeping hysterically he carried her babe away. The woman appeared heartbroken.

hysterically he carried her babe away. The woman appeared heartbroken.

"It's all I had on earth," she said. "Six months ago I was an honest woman living with my husband in Nashville. He was always kind to me, but in a foolish moment I ran away from him and came to Atlanta with another man. Ah, how foolish I was! The man deserted me ofter a few weeks and I wha alone. foolish I was! The man deserted me after a few weeks, and I was alone. What was I to do? Disgraced, I could not return to my people. Respectable society was closed against me. I could not earn an honest living. Oh, what could I do? It's awful. I took baby to a nurse, but I visited it often. It's all I have—for God's sake don't take it

away."

Detective Crim turned the babe over to Mrs. Brittan and she carried it to the Home for the Friendless. Yesterday the baby died there. When Cora Clarkson was told of its death her grief knew no bounds. She went at once to the home, and her cries were pitiful to hear.

The child will be buried today.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

The MacCollin Opera Company Begins Its Sixth Week's Engagement.

For the past five week's Engagement.

For the past five week's has the pretty little Edgewood theater been nightly thronged with the fashion, culture and refinement of Atlanta and the state to witness the MacCollin Opera Company's performances.

That the Edgewood's performances have been successes from their inception to the present time is easily proven when it is known what good audiences this delightful theatrical resort has accommodated for the pfst month and a half.

All Atlanta has heard the MacCollin company sing by this time, and it would be superfluous to go into details as to the many redeeming qualities of this most excellent company. Its reputation in this section is well established and its friends and admirers are innumerable. Every opera the MacCollin people have sung has more than pleased and not one voice of dissension has been heard regarding this company's productions of its operas. This speaks well and means volumes for Manager Kilebacker's judgment.

The company has now a repertoire of nearly a dozen beautiful operas, and before its engagement is finished its repertoire will in-

garding this company's productions of its operas. This speaks well and means volumes for Manager Kliebacker's judgment. The company has now a repertoire of nearly a dozen beautiful operas, and before its engagement is finished its repertoire will include all of the most popular comic operas of the day. The company is kept busy rehearsing new operas all the time and the Edgewood presents an operatic business air during the day as well as any other time. All of the company's members are enthusiastic in the work assigned them, and never seem to tire in their devotion for the art and the result is when a work receives its initial production, its success is assured. That the people of the MacCollin combination have worked faithfully and conscientiously in their respective roles to please their audiences stands unquestioned, and that these people are highly appreciated by theatrical Atlanta goes without saying.

For this week we have Strauss's finest composition, "The Merry War," which, by the way, is one of the most fascinating comic operas ever written. This charming opera received its initial production in Vienna in 1882, and it was a grand success from the first performance, where it ran consecutively for twelve months, and its fame now is world wide. The first time "The Merry War" was heard in Atlanta was in 1883, when the Ford company sang it here; then the next seasof the MacCollin company had it included in its repertoire, and rendered it most beautifull pare then. This opera is known as a grand spectacular work. The costumes are all of the most elegant, military fashion, and some very fine stage business may be expected. The opera is replete with beautiful marches and in the third act Stage Manager MacCollin has contrived one of the most ingenious and andmirable marches ever seen south. The march comprises forty different military movements, and the military precision with which it is executed will be doubly attractive to all. Special scenery has been painted by Mr. Burrews sung before a splendid house, and

The Southern Managers Gather at Ashevilla for a Few Days.

The convention of managers of the Southers' Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company's exchanges, which has been in session at Asheville, N. C., this week, adjourned yesterday, and Manager Gentry is back at his office.

The meeting was for the purpose of comparing notes and imparting information to each other and was very successful. About sixy delegates were present from Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Plovidia. Instructive papers were read by John D. Easterlin, W. T. Gentry and James A. Wotton, of Atlanta.

Augusta, Ga., July 15.—(Special.)—The city council tonight sold its interest in the jabl and city hall to the county for \$8,000, bought the Addias house on Ellis, above Jackson street, from the Frinizy estate for \$1,200 for police barracks and headquarters for the city officials. Nine thousand dollars will be spend in improving the place.

DRESSES

How the Ladies There Are Attired This Summer.

ELEGANT GOWNS OF BLACK MATERIAL

How They Are Made and Out of What. Black All the Go With the Le-dies This Season.

Newport, July 15.—When everybody else has been entited into light colors the fashion leader bethinks herself of black. In black, then, she is sure to look distinguished; in black she will still be in the lead.

ed; in black she will still be in the lead.

In pursuance of which logic a certain woman of fashion strolled the other day down Newport beach in trailing diaphanous black and became at once to everybody in range of vision the one accent-point within sweep of the horizon. All the pretty colored diresses on the beach were merged inconsequentially into their surroundings, and this black gown stood out alone in sharpest definition. For they were in harmony with the colors of nature about, and this was a sort of no-color and an intenser dark than nature herself ever gives in a landan nature herself ever gives in a land-

This gown is a daring essay and effectually served its purpose. It is only, however, when black is isolated that it has such an



THE SABLE PROFILE,

effect. If everybody wore black no one would be distinguished and nearly everybody would look hot and hideous. A great many resses together are not interesting.
The Importance of Outline.

And whether any black dress is so or not depends upon its cut. It must be absolutely faultless in outline. Its style hinges on this. Other gowns have compensations—have color and local contrasts; the black dress has only profile. Remember this when you are tempted to spend extra money for intricate wears or elaborate trim-mings on black. All effort spent on detail is thrown away and has a look of im-potence. It is the outline that makes the

An Estatic Vision.

The particular sable gown that silhouetted itself upon the Newport beach was of that soft embroidered crepon that falls and elings about the person, and suggests a dreamy, languid, swooning summer night. It was full-puffed and loose about the shoulders, and upper arms, gathered into a wide cincture at the waist, and the train's edge was rounded into a protecting flange by a cable of twisted ribbon. Above this vestment the patrician read was shaded by a broad-brimmed leghorn with bows of grenadine ribbon and lace falling down over the brim, all of black.

Dress Subject to Ornamental Art.

Dress Subject to Ornamental Art.

This may be called an artful use of black!
Such use has certainly no precedent in ornamental art, and the model for the right use of black in dress is found in historic ornament. It is to the laws of ornamental art that dress is properly subject. Let us see a little how this is.

If you will study a bit of historic ornament, as, say the walls of the Alhambra, you will see that the use of black there is quite different from that of colors like blue, red and green. It does not cover surfaces Dress Subject to Ornamental Art.



The Note of Black.

French have this year elected to noblack here and there in dress in the
place—that is to say, as it is used in
the ornament. This fact is intertric ornament. This fact is intertry and worth talking a little about and
the to understand. A note of it is found
to turkey red cottons being worn here
norming gowns and which I must
to describe.

The Turkey Red.

The Turkey Red.

The Turkey Red.

See gray dresses patterned over with leaves in the colors of cashmere may live be called "stunning." There is ag cool looking about them, but they orich in color and beautiful that they heir own excuse for being. They are ned with cream colored lace and the ta;" as one may say, are picked out black. A dress of such materials sees so much character that no fluffy, rou design suits it, but one involvily chooses for it long lines. Accordwe find that these gowns have a coat with Watteau plait and loose, open fronts faced with lace. The gathered front underneath is confined by a black ribbon and the black appears here in rosettes and edges.

Tos Can Make Oue at Home.

The grant of the property of

apwards. Of the second of the would be a gathered Russian blouse, with the neck cut out square and bor-dered with the Russian band, and worn over a guimpe of white mus-lin striped with red. The sleeves should be puffs of red, ending below the elbow with a band of the embroidery. Thence down the close sleeves should be like the guimpe, the stripes running round. The belt is of the embroidery. The skirt



BLACK SATIN BRACES.

may be bordered with the embroidery, or be plain. The edge of the blouse must be without trimming. The black touches are at the belt, where black satin ribbon is twisted, and ends in a rosette; at the neck, where it is twisted round and ends in two rosettes, as seen in the picture, and on the sleeves, where it accompanies the embroidery and ends in rosettes. The guimpe collar is of red cotton, not of embroidery.

An exceedingly popular way of incorporating black into the costume is by belt and shoulder straps.

Let us take for our model a cottager, out for her morning drive. She is wearing braces made of black satin, about two and a half inches wide, edged with a thread of jet galoon. A strap holds them together in front, as seen in the picture, and in the back they are crossed. The belt is of the same and equal width, and the whole effect is completed by a four-in-hand tie of black satin, long enough to pass under the belt. This is being worn over a gray wash silk shirt, and the skirt is this morning a dark blue serge with a band round the bottom of black satin, edged on the upper side with jet galoon.

These braces are an especially good ac-

et galoon.

These braces are an especially good accessory for stout women, who need vertical

Still another black adjunct much worn, and easy to make, accentuates the fashionable outline.

It is a belt with loops of ribbon pendant all the way round. The loops are usu-



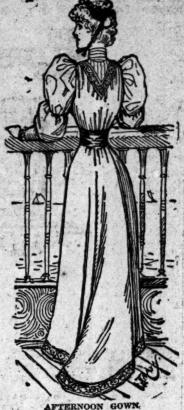
ally of the same length, but may be longer in front if demanded by the figure. To the slender person these loops add an agreeable fullness to the hips, are quite suggestive of the old Venetian slashings. Together with the full-puffed sleeves, which themselves now are often slashed, they give a very stylish outline.

The Figure.

Many Figaro jackets are on afternoon and dinner costumes. They are rounded or square in front, are short enough to show the belt clear round, and are usually of velvet or cloth, though many silk ones are made to match the costumes; lace is put on also to simulate the jacket. Often they are cut open up the back, making of the garment two separate pieces, but this split is in the worst possible taste.

This rage has brought the Turkish embroidered jacket again to the fore—one of the most beautiful dress adjuncts ever devised. These are of cloth or velvet heavily





AFTERNOON GOWN.

with galoon, and the effect of the whole is completed with a belt or bow of black satin ribbon.

And so we have reviewed the present fashionable place of black in costume.

fashionable place of black in costume.

Riding Habits and Their Cost.

Along roads that loop from villa to villa, now profiled against the sky on the crest of some bluff, now with bowers of green for a background, the Newport women take their daily trot—fashion forbids to canter—in the lightest looking, gayest habits that have ever been seen horseback for many a year. The dress is still severe enough in cut and lacking trace of that sweet grace that was in our grandmothers' habits with their Turkish sleeves and low-brimmed hats with flowing veil and plumes—alas! for those charming habits; still they are less forbidding than of late in both color and line. All tints of gray and brown are seen, and a mixture of the two which makes a soft fawn. Many are of



THE "DUPIGNAC" COAT.

whipcords which mingles the color with white in the weave. The waistcoats are white with a color—red, blue and heliotrope—in

with a color—red, blue and henotrope—in sprigs stripes or dots, the last most favored. Sometimes the waistcoat is of a solid color—I have seen a pink one—but this is not usual. The dickey and collar are white, the latter turned over, deep-pointed, with a four-in-hand tie or loop bow. The hat is a silk one or a Derby.

The Latest Cut.

Habit coats have been growing longer behind till they now touch the saddle, and the short-tailed back so recently in vogue looks suddenly quite out of date. They are short, fashioned like a man's cut-away, with the edge sloping in a direct line to the back. Some are three and some five-buttoned, and they are made to be fastened or to fall apart, blazer-like, and disclose the whole length of the waistcoat. In the last manner they are most worn, and the effect is cool and jaunty. The very latest French



it is called the "Dupignac." It is ultra ort in front, with three buttons, and ultra ng behind. Skirts reach just over the of, the wearer scated, and are as smooth ross the knees as a man's trousers. Another jacket equally stylish is cut ag all the way round, with a skirt, like man's frock coat, and is equally long th the other. This coat has five buttons, d is worn fastened, as shown in our

blue are favorite colors. Three rows of black satin ribbon of graduated widths makes a good skirt border.

A model corselet costume seen on the drive is of old-rose cloth, with a full gathered blouse and large puffed sleeves of black lace. The skirt has for border a black lace ruche with several rows of narrow ribbon above it.

A Bowling Costume.

In the bowling alleys an ideal of dress.

A Bowling Costume.

In the bowling alleys an ideal of dress still awaits expression. In what manner of fashionable gown can one take with most ease the requisite postures, and so bowl with most grace? This is the question, for where active sports are concerned the gown must be more than pretty and becoming.

It must be these, of course, but it must also be adapted to the action in order to produce the most agreeable effect. Loose about the armholes it must be, therefore, all jackets are tabooed but those



THE CORSELET GOWN.

of the large armholed sleeveless Turkish sort, and the waist and shirt must slids one over the other easily, without disarranging the costume.

The most available of the present fashionable forms for a bowling dress seems to be the loose shirt and skirt with or without shoulder straps, and the sleeveless jacket, if one likes. A charming one of this sort that helped the other morning in the Casino alley to upset more things than ninepins, was made with a skirt of cloth, of dull old rose, with hair, lines of dark gobelin blue, Round the edge of the skirt were little frills of ribbon of the two colors. The shirt was old rose silk, and there were braces of rose ribbon edged with blue.

The Secret of Leather Trimmings. The Secret of Leather Trimmings.

When the season started in chamois and other leather was put on all sorts of gowns, and even mingled with lace. For such eccutricities there is apt to be a reason in the background, and sooner or later some artistic soul who has to do with garaunt-making is sure to find it out, and discarding the absurdity develop the thought into beauty.

beauty.

In this case the secret was the color.

The color is yellow and the proper function of yellow in ornamental art is, like black, to border spaces of other color. Yellow should appear in lines rather than in surfaces. It stands for gold and it is this way that gold is properly used. Gold would be out of taste on ordinary gowns, it is too



precious and its imitations too tawlry, but yellow is its substitute and is used in its place.

Hence the rape for

place.

II nee the rage for leather. Leather is common and furnishes the color. Its quality, though, makes it an abound trirming. Good taste has already discovered this and has substituted leather-colored cloth. Chamois-colored ladies cloth is a beautiful adjunct to dress and is much in use. Our drawing shows a dark blue serge with an Eton jacket, which has an inside waist of this yellow cloth, and jabots of the same falling out from each side of the jacket front.

Among the most ravishing afternoon gowns in Newport are the sheer muslins, organdi taking the lead.

The dressmakers this season hit on



WITH CHAMOIS-COLORED JABOTS.



FLOWERED ORGANDI.

white, scariet and other colors. A ck one is found very serviceable, as it ffective, with a variety of gowns.

ADA CONE.

THE DEMOGRATS OF SCREVEN

DuBigaon and Morgan.

Sylvania, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The democratic rally was a big day for the democratic party in Screven. The third party received tremendons blows at the hands of able expounders of democracy.

It was announced through the county paper that there would be a basket picnic in Sylvania and everybody was invited. The weather could not have been more favorable. Add to this five hundred or more democratic wives and daughters, whose beautiful patriotism and intense love of democracy brought them together, and you have an occasion calculated to inspire a true southern man.

The most conservative estimate of the total number present is fifteen hundred; some say two thousand. And better speeches delivered it has never been the writer's good fortune to hear.

Colonel Tom Morgan and Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, were the speakers.

Colonel Tom Morgan and Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, were the speakers.

Mr. Morgan spoke first. For more than an hour, in the open air, he held the vast audience perfectly still. It was a magnificent speech.

After an intermission of a few moments Mr. duBignon spoke. And such a speech it was. The name of duBignon is familiar to every one in Screven, and when he arose he was greeted with tremendous and prolonged applause. After silence had been restored he entered into a masterly discussion of the political situation.

No sketch or pen-picture could do Mr. duBignon justice. His argument was convincing, his language chaste and heautiful, his articulation faulticss and his oratory matchless and sublime.

After dinner the democratic party met in mass meeting to nominate a representative and to select delegates to the gubernativitielly, congressional and senatorial conventions, which resulted as follows:

For Representative—Causey Overstreet. Delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention—John C. Dell, T. W. Oliver, Jr., John R. Humphries, J. H. Evans, E. B. Gross, H. C. Kittles.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention—John C. Dell, T. W. Oliver, Jr., John R. Humphries, J. H. Evans, E. B. Gross, H. C. Kittles.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—R. G. Daniel, Jesse T. W. O. Bowie, George H. Shape, H. W. Parker, J. W. Overstreet, George R. Lee.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—R. G. Daniel, Jesse T. Wade, W. R. Mims, D. J. Newton, H. C. Evans, W. R. Lovett.

Lovett.

The convention endorsed the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and ratified the action of the party in nominating Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson as the standard bearers of the

First Baptist Church. Dr. Hawthorne, the pastor, will preach at 11 a., m. Subject: "The Verdict of Hu-man Reason and Conscience on the Ques-tion of Future Punishment." Rev. Ashby Jones will preach at 8 p. m. Baptism after sermon.

Two More Bodles Recovered Paris, July 16.—Two more bodies of the victims who lost their lives in the disaster at St. Gervais les Bains early on the morning of Tuesday last, have been received at Salanches, whither they were carried by the flood that swept down the ravine in which St. Gervais les Bains is situated. This makes a total of ninety-eight bodies recovered thus far.

MORE CHEAP TICKETS

ON SALE BY THE

Richmond and Danville R. R.

Atlanta to Washington and re-

Atlanta to Washington and return \$17.50; Atlanta to Richmond, Va., and return \$15.50; Atlanta to Old Point Comfort and return \$15.75; Atlanta to Charlottesville, Va., and return \$15.50. Tickets on sale July 19th and 26th. Good to return within ten days from date of sale. The only line via Richmond. of sale. The only line via Richmond, Va. Apply R. and D. Ticket Office, 8 and 10 Kimball house.

PAY THE MAY

And May the Fay Have Been Mixed

A CHANGING OF THE BABIES CHARGED

e Story Is Unraveled, However, and the Original Appearance of May the Fay on the Stage Is Accounted For.

Brunswick, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)— "Sacred to the memory of "Fay the May," eldest daughter of John and Alice

The above inscription on a headstone that marks a child's grave in Oak Grove cemetery in this city, has formed the basis for many a strange story rehashed for the

benefit of sight-seers.

The story, as first told to The Constitu tion correspondent a year or so ago, placed some doubt on the identity of Fay Templesome doubt on the identity of Fay Templeton, now playing an engagement in Atlanta, the narrator claiming that the original Fay Templeton was born and reared and died in Brunswick, having lived here for six or seven years. She, with her father's company, played several engagements here until a severe cold, which rapidly changed into pneumonia, caused her death. Her success as a child actress up to that time had been so great that Fay was quietly buried and her younger sister, "May the Fay," substituted in her stead, the public never having discovered the trick that was played on them.

Fay," substituted in her stead, the public never having discovered the trick that was played on them.

But close investigation fails to substantiate the story and for the first time her real history is being published. "May the Fay' is the correct name of Fay Templeton and Fay Templeton, now playing in Atlanta, is the only and original Fay who, as a little tot, once delighted Brumswick audiences.

Joe Wallace, a close personal friend of John Templeton, is in possession of all the facts to substantiate Fay's claims.

John Templeton and his first wife, whose stage name was Alice Vane, moved to Brunswick in 1870 and bought Robert Williams's grist mill. The Brunswick amateurs were giving a series of entertainments about that time in McConn's hall, and John Templeton, his wife, Isabel Vane and Fay Templeton assisted them. Hetween the acts "May the Fay" would appear and sing her topical song entitled, "How Can I Sing When He's Winking at Me?" This never failed to bring down the house and when John Templeton again took to the road Fay continued to appear and proved the drawing card, her age at that time being only about five or six. While on the road John Templeton's other child, "Fay the May," died, and a return to Brunswick was made to inter her body.

Some foolish persons then started the story that the child that was buried was the original Fay and it has gradually gained ground since then until now it is generally believed.

Railroad Men Mangled

Railroad Men Mangled.

New Orleans, July 16.—A Picayune's Fort Worth, Tex., special says: A frightful accident occurred last night at a gravel pit on the Cotton Belt road, A work train had been sidetracked there and seven workmen placed their bunks under this car to sleep. During the night a freight train backed in and moved the car. The whole seven were frightfully mangled. Three will die.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL-SOAP

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK.

oing Monday, July 18th.

Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m. MACCOLLIN OPERA COMPANY

In a grand spectacular production of THE MERRY WAR

Brilliant Marches,

Handsome Costumes, Special Scenery.

Popular prices: 18c, 25c, 50c. Seats on sale at Bolles & Bruckner's book store. In preparation, "SAID PASHA."

AMUSEMENTS

-COMMENCING-MONDAY NIGHT.

GRAND DUCHESS.

Beautiful and Sprightly Music and Elegant Costumes.

Supported by a company of artists and specialists such as never toured the south in a new line of operas.

Notwithstanding the tremendous cost of this wonderful aggregation, the prices remain 15 to 50 cents. Tickets on sale at Miller's.

is offering for July the biggest bargains in Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture ever before offered in our market. I have Room and Kitchen Furniture ever before offered in our market. I have in stock 50 Hat Racks, from \$6 to \$50; a nice assortment of Wardrobes, from \$7 to \$85; some handsome Chiffoniers, Ladies' Desks, Rattan Chairs and Couches, a very nice lot of roll and flat-top Desks and revolving Book Cases and Chairs. The cheapest in the city. I have 10,000 odd Chairs in stock which I will sell very low in order to close out; some 50 new Baby Carriages at less than cost; 25 Bed Lounges very cheap. Folding Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Fancy Tables, Pictures, Looking Glasses and Commodes. All these goods must be sold to make room for fall stock. Come and get prices before buying, and I will save you money. Don't forget the place.

M. HAVERTY, THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE MAN SOUTH 77 Whitehall and 64 S. Broad Sts., Atlanta Ge

SUMMER HOMES

Wherein Many Atlanta People Spend Sultry Days Most Pleasantly.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY,

What Has Been Going On During the Past Week-Interesting Gossip About People You Know.

For the past few years there has been a marked tendency on the part of fashionable folks to make themselves independent of summer resorts by having a summer home of their own with lovely out-door eatables fresh from their own gardens and orchards, and a big house in which to enjoy to the

full an easy, free summer life. So many Atlanta folks have su and possess friends who have them that there is really a small amount of gossip concerning the people who have gone to summer resorts this season.

Of course those standard gilded youths

of the smart set will, as usual, pay their regular summer calls at the Greenbriar White, Old Point, Saratoga, etc., but even they, for the nonce, seem to stay in the city and accept for Sundays and moonlight evenings the invitations to visit charming country places far out from the

A number of the young set of girls are also staying at homes and entertaining very delightfully, so there really isn't much very designatury, so there really isn't much reason for Atlanta men to long for flirta-tions where the band plays three times a day and one gets credit of being in love with every girl he takes a moonlight stroll

"There is something so artistic and intimate about making love to one's best girl at a private summer home," declared a young fellow who ought to know. "You see," he went on, "there never are more than two or three other girls in the house and they all have their particular young men and there's so many lovely morning strolls and moonlight talks without a lot of people to bother or criticise. Then, too, a girl has so many sweet domestic suggesa girl has so many sweet domestic suggestions in a quiet place like this. She gets up early in the morning and feeds the chickens and the pigeons light on her shoulders and the sun makes a golden disc about her head and the light and beauty of it all goes way out into the future ar before you know it you've asked her to come and keep house for you and feed her

"Yes, and when she does," chimed in a married man, "you'll find that she will sleep until 10 o'clock every day and leave you to do the dove act in the back yard."

chickens every morning just that

"It's awfully pretty, though, while it lasts," said another youth. "There's a girl I know whom no one ever would associate with anything save the most airy, artificial existence, and what do you think she does out in the country now? Why, she attends to the dairy for her mother, skims the cream, looks after the butter and I tell you she's prettier in her little white print morning gowns and white sun bonnet than she ever was in a ballroom."
"And their wedding is tomorrow," sang

a member of the group.

The difference in summer house parties and parties at the springs is very marked and parties at the springs is very marked when autumn gets her matrimonial innings. Very few engagements result from summer resort acquaintances, while no house party was ever held without one or resore serious love affairs as the result.

All ye maidens who would wed,
Get you to the country house.
If you seek the springs instead,
You will never win a spouse.

The country houses of many Atlanta peo ple are very much more attractive and picturesque than their town houses, for the simple reason that more individual taste and ingenuity are expended upon these less expensive mansions. Liverything about a modern country house should be light and siry, the furniture white with gold or silver ornamentation, and the walls all in pale tints. But if one is the possessor of an old-fashioned country house with wide colonades and queer, irregular hallways, and staircases, it would be the cruelest irreverence to displace the heavy old mahogany therein for coquettish furniture and flippant adornment. The floors in a country place of this kind should be polished, not covered with matting, the walls should be in dull harmonious tones and this grave grandeur should be lightened by fine linen scarfs and table pieces and by the old-fashioned white dimities and fine French cotton cloths in gay flower designs. These things make beautiful draperies for mantels and windows, and charming coverings for eld mahogany chairs and sofas. Half curtains of seed-dotted muslin should adorn all the deep windows, and for the bedrooms the white, old-time fringed curtains or those and the deep windows, and for the seed-dotted muslin are guite the control of the seed of of white embroidered muslin are quite the airiest and most effective. The heavy, old gilt frames one finds encircling ugly pictures in old houses can be charmingly utilized by replacing these pictures with the colored angravings or French prints that have now come back into fashion. For the piazzas and hallways of a country house like this split-bottomed rocking chairs and settees should be used in preference to came and rattan, and the whole house, in fact, needs ratian, and the whole house, in fact, needs simply a looking over, repolishing and a few attractions, guided by good modern taste. Spode, if one wants English china, is the best and most durable for daily uses in such a home. It does not chip easily, is artistic in shape and decoration and is substantial without heaviness. Japanese china will always be artistic despite the fact that the Japanese decorative craze has passed. Indeed, all Japanese decoration will always find favor with artistic people and it is a pretty idea to have at least one Japanese room in every country house. One and it is a pretty idea to have at least one Japanese room in every country house. One woman, however, who still favors those almond-eyed artists of the orient above all others, has had her country house entirely Japanese in its furnishing and adornments. She gave her order to a famous Japanese establishment in New York and they would be a state of the country to do the they sent a Japanese artist out to do the wall decorations and direct the hangings,

The tea room in this house is marvelously pretty and seductive. The walls are in sage green with a frieze of pink hawthorn sprays, and the ceiling shading into palest rose. The dado is of an indefinite green, painted with great branches of hawthorn blossoms, and green matting covers the floor. The woodwork is white and gold, the curtains rale green gates standed in floor. The woodwork is white and gold, the curtains pale green gause stamped in gold and a laquer tray on a bamboo stand contains the tea service of pale green Japanese china scattered with pink hawthorn flowers. There are several deep seats upholstered in pale green, Japanese linens embroidered in designs of hawthorns and chrysanthemums, and the furniture is rattan. Japanese lanterns hang from the celling and bead portieres separate this little holy of rolles from the hallway. Eastern incense is kept constantly burning here oly of rolles from the hallway. Eastern recense is kept constantly burning here and at twilight, when the green shadows ade into gray against which the pink owers seem like dim, sweet memories of arly love, the guests gather for their cup

of tea, and the men among them without sweethearts wish themselves in Japan with twenty almondeyed wives, and all the women want to be there not for sentiment's sake, but to wrap their fine bodies in the rich, redolent garments of heathenish

weave.

The Atlanta friends of Mrs. B. W. Wrenn who are being entertained by her at "Dixie," her summer home on the St. Lawrence, write no end of flattering things concerning their hostess and her charming environment. Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn have a perfect aft for entertaining and the way is which they make the time pass for their friends is simply enchanting. Yachting parties and boating by moonlight, informal dances and afternoon teas, driving and horseback riding—all these amusements form part of the pleasur's of Dixie.

horseback riding—all these amusements form part of the pleasures of Dixie.

Mrs. Wrenn took with her from Georgia an old-fashioned, first-hass cook, and everything is in the most elegant southern style. The house is filled with visities all the time. Mr. and Mrs. James Swann, of New Jork, will visit there soon. Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, is the of the guests who is now lending her radiant presence to this household. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cobb Jackson will visit Axio during the summer, and the guests the at present are Mr. and Mrs. Tabb, of Richmoud; Mr. Etheibert Brown, of Philadelpure: Mr. Johnson, of Brown, of Philadelpus'. Mr. Johnson, of Brooklyn; Dr. Albut Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews; Mr. Clarence Moore, of West Virginia, and Mr. Russell Clapp, of

New York.

Mr. Beverly and Mr. Allen Wrenn assist their mother charmingly in the enter-tainment of her guests, and her two beauti Stocking, are the most picturesque and enchanting social adornments to the daily life there. Dixie is, indeed, a Dixie as merry and beautiful as the one of old when the old song rang out clear and golden through a land bounteous and prodigal.

Idlehurst, the pretty county place near Marietta, where Mrs. Harwood and her thee charming daughters spend the summer, is the source of great pleasure to all the friends of its occupants. People are entertained there in the most gracious and elegant fashion, and a number of pretty lit-tle gatherings are enjoyed there during the season. The place is kept in Leautital order and improvements are constantly being added to it. A lake has recently Leen added to its attractions, and there will be pretty little boats for rowing parties. Mrs. Marten Spence, who is now its as an added to its accordance of the control of the Marion Spence, who is ov living in a love, y acc near Marieta ga v de Missas Harwood and their guests a beautiful lunch recently at which everything was served in that dainty style characteristic of Mrs. Spence's manner of entertaining.

Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Bacon will not oc-Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Bacon will not occupy her country place until the autumn. At present Mr. and Mrs. Bacon and their two sons, Holcombe and Milton, are it Saratoga. From there they go to Lake George and the Adirondacks. Mrs. Bacon has a winter home in southwest Georgia, about twelve miles from Albany. The house is covered entirely with cypress shingles and is built after the style of an Erglish shooting lodge. Mrs. Bacon has such perfect taste that everything about this charming mansion will have a pretty little air entirely its own, and when she enters air entirely its own, and when she enters it as mistress she is sure to make it a paradise for her guests. The climate there is a charming winter one, dry and equable just the most delightful for a winter Mrs. Bacon intends having several Louse parties during the gay season, and she will keep open house all the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thera on have a charming country place, surrounded by go-geous gardens and lordly woodlands, and there they spend, with their little family, a portion of every summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kingsbery have a beautiful home some eight unite out where they entertain their friends royally curing the summer. Mr. Kingsbery is a great lover of fine horses and has a splendid stock form at their place, and just as many horses for riding and driving as his guests can find use for. They live in simple, unaffected, bounteous fashion, getting out of life every solid comfort and hearty enjoyment that can be obtained. The place is a perfect Arcadia for children, and, indeed, for all who are guests there, for one has perfect untrammeled pleasure, and this is what real jolly, country life means.

Mr. and Mrs. Chan Jones, and Miss Sal-Mr. and Mrs. Chan Jones, and Miss Sal-lie Maude Jones are at Casulon, the family home of Mrs. Jones, near High Shoals. The mansion is an ideal old rambling southern home, with long colonades, and is sur-rounded by quaint gardens and beautiful woodlands. Miss Harris and Mrs. Governor Boynton complimented Miss Maude Jones and her guest, Miss Herring, of New nor Boynton complimented Miss Maude Jones and her guest, Miss Herring, of New York, recently, with an auction porty, at which the young ladies were sold to the highest bidders, who became their partners for the evening. The evening was passed delightfully with music and delicious refreshments were served. The guests present from a distance on the occasion were Miss Janie Belle Bethel, of Danville, Va.; Miss Gipsy McDaniel, Miss Joiner, of Americus; Misses Hendricks, of Macon; Misses Hendphill, Walter Jones and Lamar Jones, of Atlanta, and Mr. Arnold and Mr. Stone Munroe. It is customary for all the members of the Harris family to meet at this old home every summer and keep open house for their friends, which they do in the most generous southern fashion.

Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore and her two lovely daughters always have a Louse full of young folks at their summer home, Arcadia, in Tallulah. They are three such charming women, and entertain with such exquisite grace that they have made their home a sort of Mecca for their friends, among whom are many Atlanta people. Miss Marsh and Miss Bigby were beautifully entertained there recently, and Miss Allen Huger are still their guests, and Mr. Black, Mr. Hall, Mr. Erwin, Mr. Crankshaw and Mr. Slaton, of Atlanta, have been guests at this charming home this summer.

Since Mrs. Joseph Thompson opened her country house it has been a charming goal for all Atlanta's smart set who go a driving in the afternoon. Mrs. Thompson has always drawn to her the best and most desirable element in gay social life, but her popularity is now more marked than ever by the way in which all her friends turn their horses' heads toward her home every day. It is a charming destination for those people, and the house is constantly filled with a merry crowd of young folks. Everything goes on there with that original spirit and charm which belongs to its hostess, and everybody has the most enthusiastic praises for it in every way. The grounds and woodlands have been marvellously beautified, and the house itself is perfection.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOCIAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

One of the most enjoyable affairs as well as one that is looked foreward to with much interest by the younger set, is the dance to be given by the E. K. T. Club early in August at the Pledmont Driving Club grounds. The young genilemer that have the matter in hand are: Messra Frank M. Inman, James L. Dickey, Jr., Aff L. Fowler, William H. Kiser, Linton C. Hopkins and James W. Beully, Jr.

Mr. Ralph Jenkins and Frank Inman left isst night for Chicago where they will join Messra S. M. and J. H. Inman From Chicago they will go on an extended trip threash

Tennille, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Married on Tuesday. 12th instant, at the Baptias church. Rev. T. J. Holmes officiating. Miss Bossle Beck to Professor E. W. Marshall. The bride is the Gaughter of Rev. Dr. T. J. Beck, of this place. and is a young lady of many rare accomplishments. The groom is the worthy principal of the Tennille institute. They left on a bridal trip to summer resorts in Georgia.

Miss Pauline Woodruff, the charming and beautiful young lady from Knorville, Tenn. who made so many friends in Afiants on the Indian Springs excursion is now at Old Point Comfort and from there will visit the Greenbrier White and Sulphur.

Mrs. Dr. S. H. Green and son have returned

Mrs. Dr. S. H. Green and son have returned home and Mrs. Ida Hill will be her guest for while.

home and Mrs. Ida Hill will be her guest for a while.

The marriage of Miss Nevada Parker to Mr. Luis Thibedeau, which occurred at the hame of the bride on Thursday, was one in which a great many Atlanta people are interested. There was only a small concourse of friends present. The bride was attired in a stylish traveling suit of tan and brown which was exceedingly becoming to her fair style of beauty. To all who know her Miss Parker has ever been a most lovable and attractive woman. Mr. Thibedeau holds an important position in the employ of the Nashville, Chattonoga and St. Louis railroad, and is a young man of excellent business qualifications. The happy pair left on the vestibule train for the north and west, visiting the groom's family in Wisconsin.

north and west, visiting the groom's family in Wisconsin.

Mr. S. M. Inman has been spending some time with his brother, John H. Inman, at his lovely country home in the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts.

On Thursday Mr. John H. Inman and Mr. S. M. Inman, accompanied by Miss Ella Coffin, Miss Lucy Inman and some of the jurior Inmans, left New York in a private car for Yeilowstone Park and the north Pacific coast. They expect to meet Mr. Hugh Inman and family in the Yeilowstone and spend a week in that region. Messrs. Frank Inman and Raiph Jenkins are expected to join the party in Chicago.

party in Chicago.

Miss Mae Williams and Miss Mamie Tucker, two accomplished young ladies of Jackson-ville, Fla., are at the Kimball. They will spend the remainder of the summer in Ten-

Miss Fannie Branham, a pretty and typical blonds of Fort Valley, after a pleasant visit to relatives in Oxford, is stopping with Miss Dedie Troutman, 31 Gilmer street.

Miss Stella Daniel, a very bright and charm-ing young lady from Macon, is visiting her cousin, Miss Telle Daniel, on Forest avenue.

Mrs. A. Leers, accompanied by her son and daughter, returned home a few days ago from Europe, where they have been for the past fifteen months, visiting the parents and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Leers, and also the leading cities of Europe.

Miss Sophia Tischman, of this city, left a few days ago on a trip to New York, Boston and the watering resorts east, where she will spend the summer. Mrs. Elizabeth Pheehan and daughter left last week for the north. Before returning home they will visit Montrial, Alexandria bay, Quebec and other points of interest in

Miss Ethel McKle, one of the brightest and prettiest girls in Atlants, is visiting friends in Athens.

Athens.

Miss Annabelle Daniel, one of the typical and loveliest girls in the Girls' High school, will visit relatives and friends in Spartanburg, S, C., this week.

after a month's sojourn to Tallapoosa, Ga Miss Betta Ayoock, of Americus, s visiting the Misses Roberts, at their home on Luckie

proved immensely entertaining to those war participated.

The following couples took part in the walk:
Mr. 8. T. Weyman and Miss Betty Miller,
Mr. Oscar Davis and Miss Pendleton, Mr. 8.
Paul Brown and Miss Josephine. Weyman,
Mr. Charles Plyer and Miss Alice Screven,
Mr. George Sanders and Miss Alice Screven,
Mr. L. A. Tominison and Miss Salile Meador,
Mr. G. W. Connors and Miss Law McBride,
Mr. G. Street and Miss Pauline Romare, Dr.
C. F. Benson and Miss Mary Belle Pendleton,
Mr. W. A. Webster and Miss Fannle Abbott.
When the programme was half finished a
recess was taken and elegant refreshments
were served. Mrs. M. Corrigan and her daughter, Miss Mamie, left the city last Tuesday for New York. They will remain several months in different cities of the north.

Mrs. John McCarty, of Columbus, who has been visiting Mrs. John A. Bohler, of Augusta, is now visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cobb, accompanied by Miss Flynn, have returned from a pleasant visit to Charlotte and Greenville. partner proudly bore off the trophy to an ad-joining table. Miss Miller was invited to cut the cake and the guests made another re-past of it.

Miss Weyman is a remarkably handsome young woman, tall, stately and graceful, and all agreed that the prize was well awarded. Miss Betty Miller, in whose honor the enter-tainment was given, is one of Louisville's most popular belies and during her visit to her sister, Mrs. Webster, has been the re-cipient of much attention. Her popularity in Atlants is universal amongst all who know her. Louisiana and Biloxi, Miss., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Withers, of this

Miss Pet McKorell and Master Moses Mc-Krell, of Winnsboro, S. C., are visiting their sister, Mrs. F. R. Barford, at her beautiful suburban residen: "Arline Heights," near Peachtree Park, Ga.

Miss Burnice Drake left yesterday after-noon to visit friends and relatives in Lithonia, Ga.

Miss Alice Lee, of Columbus, who has been visiting in our city several weeks, has been the recipient of many graceful entertainments by her friends. Among them a most enjoyable evening "as home" was given Miss Lee and her young friends at the residence of Mrs.

J. E. Coleman.

Miss Katherine Wingate will give a pome party at her home, 313 Georgia avenue, Tues day evening, July 20th.

Whitehall street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Howard left the city last evening via the Richmond and Danville railroad, and will be absent several weeks. After making a visit to friends in South Carolina they will visit New York and various points of interest in the north.

Miss Martha Brown, a very attractive young lady from Greensboro, N. C., is visiting the family of W. A. Osborn, on Jackson

Miss May Weichselbaum left for Savannah her home, last night, after a pleasant stay in Atlanta with her cousin, Miss Brady, who has gone to spend a few weeks with her at her home.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

SOME BEAUTIFUL TAPESTRIES.

Among the many attractions in Miss Green's studio in the Gould building, are three tapestry subjects which that artist has lately completed. One large canvas



clasped over the knee and body alightly bent forward, she watches with sad intentness the Greek galley disappearing in the distant horizon. On her knee is the never-finished web that kept so many lovers in abeyance. The figure which is most lifelike, and almost life

from the success of this entertainment it will in future likely become more fashionable.

A full programme was arranged and the "walk" included many original features, which being executed in pantomime, called out the best efforts of the walkers. They facilitied promenades, as on Peachtree, as going to service up the church asie, the young man visiting his best girl, returning from the visit, couple caught in rain storm, etc., all of which proved immensely entstraining to those who participated.

The following couples took part in the walk:

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WIND DUCHESS.

Fay Templeton's Company Will Change the
Bill This Week.
The week closed at DeGive's opera house with a large audience to witness the fourth performance of "Genevieve" by the Fay Templeton company.
At the matinee the audience crowded the house, too, and thoroughly enjoyed the opera.

pera.

This engagement is exceeding the expectations of the management of the house in point of success. Miss Templeton is a greater drawing card than ever before. She pleases both sexes. She has a catchy manner and her charms of person and natural graces added to her dash compel admiration.

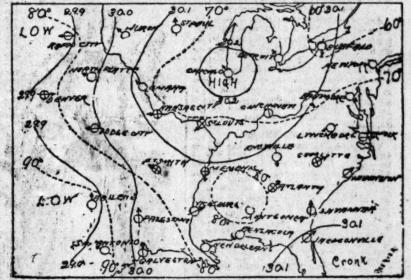
Her support includes excellent actors and

Another piece is a copy of Church's charming drawing, "White Swans and Pink Lilies," the original painting of which is in the possession of Mr. W. T. Evans, of New York. It is a unique representation of a picture within a picture. In the center panel is shown a shaded pond covered with water lilies. Amid the lovely blooms and thick tangle of leaves a flock of swans float gracefully, their white breasts reflected in the pelucid waters. On the bank a beautiful child kneels on one knee holding out her hand, which the leader of the flock fearlessly plucks at. This is framed, as it were, against a setting of sky and water, where the same motive of pond lilies and leaves is carried out.

Church's pictures, rich in translucent effects, are especially pretty painted upon a material whose lightness and softness emphasize in the extreme the artist's original ideas.

These tapestry haugings are rapidly growing in favor and promise to supersede in a large degree regular freese work. They possess many advantages over the latter for wall decoration, inasmuch as they are not affected by the cracking of plaster and the settling of houses. They can be removed at will from one part of a room or house to another, or from one house to another, which fact, added to their reasonable cost, enables the renter of moderate means to decorate his home as beautifully as the wealthy house-holder. Amateurs in painting have done some good work in this line, and Miss Green has had an enthusiastic class which has done some admirable work.

UNITED STATES WEATHER MAP FOR TODAY.



Explanatory Note. The weather symbols on the map are as follows:

OCLEAR OFAIR " DCLOUDY BRAIN DENOW Arrows fly with the wind. Dotted lines traverse regions of equal temperature. Figures at the ends show the degree of heat. Unbroken lines traverse regions of equal barometric pressure. Figures at the end of an unbroken line, as 29.9, 30.0, 30.1, etc., show that the air along the line if high enough to balance that many inobes of mercury. Areas of high pressure are accompanied by a clear atmosphere, and "lows" by a moist air, clouds and rain.

Saturday in Georgia was a hot suitry day.

A few light local showers fell in the northern half of the state, otherwise fair weather prevailed. In most localities the temperature rose to about 90 degrees or above. Savannah's maximum was 90 and at Atlanta it was less than two degrees cooler.

In the Mississippi valley, and in nearly all states east of the Mississippi, local showers were reported. The high barometric area

Drew will appear in addition to the principals already seen. The opera is full of bright music and fun. True it is not given exactly as it was written. It never has been presented entire in this country. But the adapton makes it an opera which is peculiarly attractive. adapion makes it an opera which is peculiarly attractive.

It will be remembered that "The Grand Duchess" was selected by Lillian Russell for special production at the New York Casino and it was given in magnificent style. The Templeton company will give it delightfully, too, for two or three nights. The company is working hard preparing the operas and it gives them smoothly. The widows do not appear in the Duchess and their kicking will not be seen for a few nights.

The Templeton company will remain here all the week.

" THE DAYIS MONUMENT. Atlanta Will Make a Handsome Addition to the Fund.

No public movement that was ever started in Atlanta was more heartily received than that to raise or a monument.

Texas, Virginia and Tennessee have got the start on the other southern states. They entered into the movement a little earlier and organized thoroughly. As a result, Texas has raised \$50,000. Virginia has subscribed \$30,000. In a few hours \$4,000 was raised at a flower show in Nashville. A Mrs. Brewer, of Tennessee, gave \$400. The convicts in the Pratt mines, Alabama, made up \$40. These are instances of the handsome manner in which southern communities have contributed to this movement. Mrs. Ross Gardner, of Montgomery, Als., has come to Atlanta to interest some of the leading citizens in the work and get a movement inaugurated here.

The first two subscriptions were for \$50 each and were made by Dr. J. William Jones and Mr. Hoke Smith. Mrs. Gardner says that from what she has seen she believes Atlanta will make a handsome contribution to the fund. Other Georgia cities will follow.

Mrs. Gardner is society editress of The Montgomery Rivening Journal. She is secretary of St. John's Guild, Montgomery, and amistant secretary and treasurer of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Alabams, which built a handsome monument on Capitol hill, Montgomery.

D. I. Carson, general superintendent, and D. G. Riese's Memorial Association of Alabams, which built a handsome monument on Capitol hill, Montgomery.

The first two subscriptions were for \$50 each and were made by Dr. J. William actresses. Miss Helen Lamont is a splendid looking woman, sings well and was popular from the first night of the engagement. Miss Homie Weldon is a prima donna, too, and a southern girl. She had just closed a season with the Agnes Huntington company in "Pani Jones" when she joined the Templeton company. She has a strong, rich, well-cultivated voice, and her solos have been received with generous applause. Misses Clarke, Smith, Amrose, Guerand and the Fay have made a sensetion in the famous widows' dance.

Messrs. Dalley and Grady are clever comedians who stand high in the profession. Mr. Howard Blake's tenor never fails to receive an encore.

In "The Grand Duchess," which will be presented tomorrow night, Mr., Charles.

N. C.

WILL PREACH AGAINST THEM.

Dr. Norcross Disturbed by Too Many Lews Houses Near His Church.

Rev. Virgil C. Norcross, pastor of the Fifth Baptist church, has a strong complaint against the city officials, police captains, policemen, police commissioners all

of the And he does not hesitate to state it. The Fifth Baptist church is erected on a

The Fifth Baptist chutch is erected on a hill and its steeple can be seen all over the city. It stands at the corner of Bell and Gilmer streets, and there is no more devout congregation in the city than worships there.

Recently several lewd houses have been established near the church. There are five of these in sight of the church building, it is claimed. Dr. Norcross, who has labored so long and unselfishly as pastor of the church, does not like this state of affairs, and he is protesting against it with all his might.

and he is protesting against it with all his might.

Yesterday, he called at the police station and entered a vigorcus complaint.

"The officers are at fault," he declared, "in not keeping this class of people within proper bounds. To allow them to move into a respectable neighborh od, right around a church, is an outrage to society. I say the officers ought to remedy it. They ought to make them move."

Dr. Norcross will preach a special sermon on this evil today, and some very salty things may be expected. Incidentally he may touch upon Commissioner Laird's crusade on high kicking.

STICKING TO THE OLD PARTY.

Gleorgia's Third Party People Are Reing Foeled by the West.

Cokinel Jones, principal keeper of the pententiary, returned yesterday from a trip to Nebraska. He spent two or three weeks in the west. He says that the grain crop is large through Nebraska and Kansas. In some sections the crop is larger than last year.

"There is one thing you can fell the third party people of Georgia and that is that the republicans of the west are going to vote for Harrison," said Colonel Jones. "They are not going into the new party. Why one of the delegates to the Omaha convention after returning home published a card urging the old veterans to vote for Harrison. The old veterans can never tote for a rebel, he wrote. He would not accept Field. And that is the spirit I found among those who are supposed to be third party advocates. They are republicans still and will not suppore the national ticket while in the south democrats will spiin to some extent. In both sections the third party will draw its strength from the democrats. The western republicans are not going to fuse with the disaffected democrats the any extent."

Colonel Jones and Mrz. Jones left Georgia the latter part of June to visit their daughter in Albion, Neb.

PAIN.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to centy minutes. Not one hour after reading this vertisement need any one SUFFER WITH

lth and romew vitality.
rice, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or
fled by RADWAY & CO., 22 Warren St., New rk, on receipt of price.
d —dly snn wk top col n mn lastpg

Masons and Odd Pellows Forming in Line for Manchester Tuesday.

THE BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ORATORS.

The Barbeoue in Preparation—The Band Will Play and the Woods Will Be Full of People.

Henry Grady used to say that the way to gather a big crowd was to provide some-thing to attract them and then tell them

This rule is pretty general and holds good today as it did before the fatal Christof 1889.

The Manchester people have had it in mind in the invitation to the world to be present Tuesday at the laying of the corter stone of the grand new Southern Baptlet 2013 or 1857.

There are three—yea, four—striking at-tractions prepared for the multitudes who have been bidden to this genesis of a new community. In the first place, an oratoric-al programme whose listed participants include the highest eloquence of the state, if not of the south. The names speak for themselves: Governor Northen, Bishop Fitzgerald, Mayor Hemphill, John B. Good-

themselves: Governor Northen, Bishop Fitzgerald, Mayor Hemphill, John B. Goodwin, F. H. Richardson, John Temple Graves. No long, elaborate speeches, but brief, bright and sparkling addresses.

In the second place a pageant and ceremonial of no little interest in the parade of the Masons and Odh Fellows, and the impressive and significant exercises which they will conduct.

In the third place the barbecue, toothsome, savory and well prepared under skillful direction from the best meats which come from the west and south.

And lastly, the opportunity which each guest of this important occasion will enjoy is being able to say to future generations and new people, that he or she was present and participated in the first formal exercises ever held in a community which is just absolutely certain to become famous and great in the years to come.

Beyond these major considerations, the pleasures of a day in the woods, of a bright, breezy and brief ride into the country from the hot and crowded streets of the city, of meeting a large company of intelligent and culture-loving people, are minor attactions not to be ignored.

Deputy Grand Master John Z. Lawshe has issued the following:

"To the F. and A. M., of Georgia—

There will be an emergent meeting of the grand lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia, held in Masonic hall, Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday morning, July 19th, at 9:30 o'clock, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Southern Baptist college at Manchester. Train will leave passenger depot at 10 o'clock a. m. We may return to Atlanta by 12:30 o'clock. Trains run every hour. All Master Masons of any jurisdiction in good standing are cordially invited to go with us.

"JOHN Z. LAWSHE,"

District Deputy, Grand Lodge of Georgia."

District Deputy, Grand Lodge of Georgia."

Remember that railroads all over the state will sell tickets to Manchester for this occasion at one fare, and from Tybee to Nickajack agents and ticket sellers are so instructed. Ask for the "Manchester one-fare ticket."

People living in the city will find it easy to ride out at any hour in the morning to avoid the crowd and to take a leisurely survey of the grounds. The same facilities are afforder for returning in the evening by the "Manchester hourly."

About the Name.

The directors have decided after con-

About the Name.

The directors have decided after considerable consultation that it will not be practicable to submit the imnumerable names to the committee of college presidents and to secure from them a judicious decision in time for Tuesday's exercises.

And so the decision between the 5,700 suggestions and the announcement of the new name of Manchester will be deferred until some early date after the laying of

A SUIT AGAINST AN EDITOR.

Mr. Sam Hall Files a Complaint Against My.

David Lamar.

Mr. Sam Hall appeared as a plaintiff yesterday morning in the chambers of Judge Richard H. Glark.

The object of his appearance, as stated in the petition read by his attorney, was to sume the responsibility of its editorial management of Southern Life.

Mr. Hall for several years has been the

Mr. Hall for several years has been the proprietor of the magazine, and recently he engaged the services of Mr. Lamar to manage its financial affairs and also to assume the responsibility of the editorila columns.

Writes of a Gala Week in Sar-

RECEPTION, PRESIDENT'S

me Motable Women, "The Frances Cleveland Influence Club"—Tragis End of a Summer Outing.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 16.—(Special.)—Saratoga has had bustle and gayety galore this week. Trains coming in every hour or two have poured into the green, elm-shaded city a stream of people from all parts of the union—Christian Endeavorers, endeavering to get the full worth of their tickets, delegates to the teachers' convention and all those who have taken advantage of the low rate of railroad fare, furnished to different societies for their summer gatherings.

The big hotels that line Broadway from end to end and the pretty cottages behind

The big hotels that line Broadway from end to end and the pretty cottages behind the long rows of stately elms are all comfortably full. The long hotel veranda's and the cottage porches blossom with bright faces and flower-like costumes. In the late cool afternoon, the mellow-lighted, smooth-paved banquettes in front of the hotels present a diversified appearance. Mingling with the throng of languid, pleasure-seeking, fashionables in soft, trailing gowns and the white kid shoes now so much worn are groups of neatly dressed, demure yet alert looking young women under the wing of an elder lady or gentleman with "professor" or "head teacher" written all over their dignified faces.

Those brown-haired girls in gray following in the wake of the placid-faced old gentleman with short silver curls and silver spectacles are Quakers from Connecticut. The group of tall, square-shouldered young women with fresh, wholesome faces and viggrous stride hail from the broad and breezy west. Gliding behind them comes a little stream of southern teachers—slender, gentle mannered, but taking in everything with bright, wide awake eyes. Pleasty of other people are in the stream, people of all sorts of professions and followings, honest and otherwise, drawn here by the crowd and the hope of making a dollar. All are well dressed, however, and well behaved. Saratoga scrupulously preserves the outward veneer. Yesterday an Irish couple, who keep an eating house, were arrested and sent to the workhouse for ninety days for quarreling—"list having a small bit of a spat wid my ould man"—as the weeping Mrs. Mulligan protested.

The teachers' convention has afforded President Harrison an oneogrupity to steel

tested.

The teachers' convention has afforded President Harrison an opportunity to steal a march on Mr. Cleveland and draw first blood in the electioneering campaign. He came down Monday night from Lorn lake, in the Adirondacks, where he is having a good time fishing, while the papers are lauding his self-sacrificing devotion in having gone there for the sake of his wife's health,

rections prepared for the multitudes who are been bidden to this genesis of a new ommunity. In the first place, an oratorical programme whose listed participants clude the highest eloquence of the state, not of the south. The names speak for hemselves: Governor Northen, Bishop itzgeraid, Mayor Hemphill, John B. Goodin, F. H. Richardson, John Temple raves. No long, elaborate speeches, but rief, bright and sparkling addresses.

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staple of the awful dreams of childhood was bears and bugaboos. There has been a change."

After the speech in the park came the reception at Congress hall. Such a jam, on a military day, may it never again be my lot to see and feel. The big reception room was backed with perspiring humanity—all pushing and crushing towards the double door leading to the long drawing room, at the farther end of which stood the plain-featured personage whose hand they were bound to shake. A policeman on either side the doorway wedged the crowd into a three-deep file and saw that all preserved the order of their going. The president endured the ordeal valiantly. The stereotyped, delighted smile of the nominee wreathed his face and his head nodded perpetually like the plaster figure of a Chinese mandarin. He is a better diplomat than our Grover, who, under similar crucifixion, always looks frankly and immensely bored.

than our Grover, who, under similar crucifixion, always looks frankly and immensely bored.

The association had a very interesting time at their evening meeting that day. Among other fine speakers, was Mr. Bellamy, editor of The Youth's Companion. His speech turned largely on politics. He denounced cliques and rings, scored Tammany and said we must educate the coming men to be statesmen for the country was sadly in need of that article. The big audiences at these meetings listen to all that is said with interest and enthusiasm. One of the teachers said to me, "These meetings are inspiring. They are spinning wells of new ideas; they are fountains of fresh enthusiasm. It is the word-of-mouth, the kindling eye, the quick question and reply that stirs us. No sublished report, however correct, could do half so much good."

Some Netable Women in Saratoga.

Venerable but vigorous Isabella Beecher

cupied with some friends one of those lovely cottages set like pearls in emerald lawns in the outskirts of Saratoga, occupies instead a new-made grave, not yet, "noofed with daisies." She died of typhoid fever a few weeks ago. She was a fervid-hearted singer, and an enthusiast for the south. Her picture of "A Southern Girl" is sweet and visid:

Come and see her as she stands, Crimson roses in her hands; And her eyes Are as dark as southern night, And a soft, alluring light In them lies.

And a soft, alluring light
In them lies.

None deny if she beseech
With that pretty, liquid speech
Of the south.

All harsh consonants are sturred
And the vowels, are preferred;
There's a poem in each word
From that mouth.

This is quite as good as Mrs. Martha
McCullough Williams's poem on the same
theme. By the way, have you read "The
Planner Mares," Mrs. Williams's unique
story in the July Scribner? I think it is
the best story by long odds in this number
of the magazine. Mrs. Williams is from
Tennessee. She made her debut as a story
writer in The Sunny South. Her serial,
"A Round-About Romance," will be pleasantly recalled by the readers of that paper
in its early years. Mrs. Williams now lives
in New York, though her heart is among
the hills of Tennessee, and she will go back
to them, she says, when she has saved
enough money. The Harpers have in press
a charming book of rural sketches from her
pen, called "Frield Farings." Her summer outing has been broken up in a tragic
way. She and her husband were to have
gone up the Hudson and out to the mountains with two young cousins of Mr. Williams—fine boys of twenty, who had come
up from their Tennessee home for a first
visit north, to spend a well-earned holiday
from work. Their grandmother, Mrs.
Burne, who lives in Brooklyn, had a happy
letter from them last Sunday, saying "we
are having lots of fun fishing and boating
up here on the St. Lawrence, among the
Thousand islands: will be back in a few
days to take the other trip with our cousins."
That same morning there had come a letter from the mother of one of the boys, saying, "Take good care of my boy—my only
one." When the morning paper came the
grandmother, opening it, read where both
boys had been drowned by their boat upsetting in the St. Lawrence. It is the most
pitiful thing I have heard in many days.

MARY E. BRYAN.

REUNION OF THE FOFTY-SECOND GEORGIA-Reduced Rates Have Been Secured for the

The reunion of the Forty-second Georgia that occurs at Covington on the 22d of July will be a notable event.

A delightful programme has been arranged by the committee in charge of the day, and from the present outlook it will be the most delightful occasion that the regiment has ever enjoyed.

Judge Van Epps is the orator of the day, and inspired by the record of the gallant regiment it goes without saying that his speech will be a masterpiece of eloquence.

Oother interesting speakers will entertain the veterans and the glory of the war will be fully repeated in the exercises of the day.

Arrangements have been made by which the cost of the trip will be considerably reduced. The following letter was received

the cost of the trip will be considerably reduced. The following letter was received yesterday:

Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1892.—Dr. W. M. Durham, Secretary, Atlanta. Ga. Dear Sir. Blank, form 11, properly filled and signed by you, making application for reduced rates account reunion of the Forty-second Georgia regiment, to be held at Covington, Ga., July 22, 1892, has been received.

I am now authorized to offer you rates of one full fare going and one-third of the highest limited fare returning, on the certificate plan, as explained in circular letter, form 7, enclosed herewith, for persons attending this meeting; certificates to be signed by you as secretary. Rates to apply from points within the state of Georgia.

Persons coming from points at which through tickets cannot be procured to Covington should be instructed to purchase tickets to Gainesville or Atlanta, (as may be most convenient) and repurchase to Covington taking certificates from both agents from whom tickets are secured. The certificate obtained from the agent at Atlanta or Gainesville, as the case may be, will be honored at Gainesville for the reduced rate returning to the point at which it was secured, and the other will be honored for the reduced rate returning to the point at which it was secured at dainesville for the reduced rate returning thence to the starting point, if presented on or before July 25, 1892.

If these rates are accepted by you kindly advise me at once, in order that our members may be given ample notice.

If certificates cannot be had members should ask for round-trip tickets, as such tickets will probably be used from small stations on Richmond and Danville railroad instead of the certificate plan. Yours very truly,

Assistant Commissioner.

An elegant basket dinner will be one of the features of the day, and an excellent band will enliven the crowd with its discourse of sweet music.

band will enliven the crowd with its dis-course of sweet music.

AROUND LITHONIA.

Politics, Business and Pleasure All Relarred To.

Lithonia, Ga., July 16.—Politics in our county and especially in Lithonia is lively. The democratic primary for senator from the thirty-fourth district for members of the lower house and for a congressman for the fifth district comes off July 30th. The entrance of Colonel Hulsey into the race for congressional honors has complicated matters considerably. Colonel Hulsey is guite popular with our people and will make a live issue in the campaign. All three of the candidates for congress are expected to be here and address the people on next Thursday.

Dr. W. P. Bond is the only candidate for state senator and is very popular here

Dr. W. P. Bond is the only candidate for state senator and is very popular here at home. Judge John Nunnally is in the race for the lower house and he will be hard to beat. The third partyites are active. The county alliance met at Redan, the great stronghold of third partyism, in DeKalb, on last Wednesday and taught its followers to spell third party thusly, "a-l-l-i-a-n-c-e," and defined it thusly: "Against the towns, against the democracy, allied with republicanism." And they claim everything in sight or out of sight, but the democrats are quiet and steadily gaining votes, for DeKalb is safely democratic.

claim everything in sight or out of sight, but the democrats are quiet and steadily gaining votes, for DeKalb is safely democratic.

Lithonia has become the most important precinct in the county in the matter of votes it polls, and candidates find it to their interest to hang around.

By the way, the remarkable growth of the town is the subject of comment by every one. Within the past few months numerous new business enterprises have sprung up here, the only trouble being to secure business houses for these enterprises. In addition to those already completed, Mr. G. P. Elliott is just completing a large brick store on Main street, and by the 1st of September intends to have in it a thirty-thousand-dollar stock, of goods.

Dr. J. L. Johnson will soon begin the construction of a large brick store to be used by H. W. Gibbs & Co. as a drug store. The storeroom will be 30x80 feet and fitted in the best of style, and will occupy one of the finest sites on Main street. Dr. H. W. Gibbs, the head of the firm, intends to branch out into an extensive retail and wholesale business. He will largely increase his present stock, and, being connected, with the large wholesale drug firm, the Gibbs Drug Company, of Atlanta, will be able to buy stock at such figures as will easily enable him to lay his competitors in the shade. The firm is immensely popular and has been in the drug business here so long as to enable it to hold almost excently invested in residence property which has caused Madam Rumor to say that he intends to keep up his popularity, especially among the ladies. Great things are to be expected of this new movement on the part of H. W. Gibbs & Co.

The Georgia and also give us a direct route to the northern and eastern markets. This has stimulated the business enterprises and the rock industry here, and will give great impetus to the movement towards making Lithonia the great Granite City of the South.

NOT YET SUITED.

Judge Clark Withholds His Decision in the Speer Case.

HE WILL ANNOUNCE IT NEXT TUESDAY.

The Osse Freely Argued in Chambers Yesterday—A Great Deal of Interest at Stake Upon the Decision.

Judge Richard H. Clark, in chambers, yesterday, was occupied for the greater part of the morning in hearing the case of VanDyke vs. Speer.

It was an interesting case, and contingent upon the decision that Judge Clark will render in a few days is the validity of Treasurer Hardeman's bond.

Treasurer Hardeman's bond.

Mr. William Speer is security on the bond for the sum of \$60,000 and if the decision of Judge Clark is adverse to Mr. Speer, another endorsement will be required, but if on the contrary the suit of Mr. VanDyke is not sustained, it is more than likely that the bond will remain as it is, and no additional security will be considered necessary.

considered necessary.

It is also an interesting case from the fact that Mr. Speer is a man of independent fortune and his property, though not invested in real estate, is largely expressed

Mr. A. H. VanDyke, a few months ago, obtained a judgment on two notes for \$5,000 against Mr. Speer, and the execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff for the purpose of making a levy. The execution was returned to the office with execution was returned to the office with the entry that no property belonging to Mr. Speer could be found on which the execution could be levied. Accordingly a petition was filed restraining Mr. Speer from the disposition of his assets and asking that a receiver be appointed to take possession of the property.

The hearing yesterday was on the merits of the above petition. Messrs. Glenn & Slaton represented the complainant, and Messrs. Candler and Thompson appeared for the respondent.

The Answer of Mr. Speer.

The Answer of Mr. Spe

The Answer of Mr. Speer.

Mr. Speer set out in his answer that the notes were not bona fide and represented no value received or interest of any kind accruing to him.

He stated that a man from Ohlo by the name of Duval had come to Atlanta for the purpose of organizing a stock company for the building of hedge fences. The enterprise was pictured in glowing colors and Mr. Speer, together with several other persons, was told that if they gave their notes to him the profits arising from the speculation would more than pay for the notes before they fell due. Mr. Speer accordingly gave his notes to Duval who traded them in turn to Mr. VanDyke. The enterprise, however, failed and Duval, fearing arrest, turned over to Speer two notes for \$2.500 each, one maturing in September, 1892, and the other in January, 1893.

Mr. Speer set out in his petition that he was willing to turn over the notes to Mr. VanDyke in satisfaction of the claim against him.

The Plaintiff's Reply.

After the reading of Mr. Speer's answer, Colonel John T. Glenn, replied for Mr. VanDyke. He argued that the answer of Mr. Speer was not sufficient and that under the law he should be compelled to disclose his assets.

There is a doubt in my mind," said Judge Clark, "as to whether or not Mr. Speer is bound to disclose his assets."

Mr. Glenn replied that his client, if the judgment of the court was adverse, would be in the fix of a man who had a judgment against another whose pockets were full of money, but whose assets were in such a condition that they could not be reached by the levy of an execution.

A number of authorities were then read by Mr. Slaton for the purpose of satisfying the doubt in Judge Clark's mind as to whether or not Mr. Speer was bound to disclose his assets. The cases cited were strongly in favor of a full disclosure of the assets.

Colonel Thomson argued in reply and read a number of decisions in rebuttal.

Judge Clark refused, however, to settle the matter without additional time for consideration and he therefore reserved his decision until next Tuesday.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT THE ZOO.

A Flan for Replenishing and Improving the Stock of Animals.

Editor Corstitution: Something over one year ago, an editorial appeared in your paper relative to a plan for replenishing and increasing the animals and attractions of our Zoo. The article was based upon the suggestion of an economical plan, which I would now ask space to enlarge upon that public attention may be directed to the subject and some plan adopted for the small fund required to make the Zoo the leading attraction of its kind in the south.

That we now have the nucleus of a fine collection of animals none will doubt, but only a nucleus and that fact should stimulate any effort made to increase it. We have the good fortune to possess several fine specimens of those Asiatic and African quadrupeds, which are costly and difficult to obtain—the elephant, llon, tiger, camel and African monkeys, are a most important and valuable acquisition to any menagerle. These you have and by close watch after chance purchases specimens of the cheetah or black leepard, yaks and other animals from the jungles of india can be secured at a vastly reduced figure. And the same can be applied to specimens of monkeys and many of these rare species from Africa. These are thosely very costly animals and we cannot hope to secure them through the regular channels, but by a close watch we can frequently secure them at a vastly reduced figure from stranded circus companies or other traveling menageries that have unfortunately gotten into financial embarrassments.

There is not a season when such a chance does not present itself and I would earnestly suggest the creation of a small fund in the treasury of the Zoo to take advantage of such opportunities.

But it is not so much the securing of specimens from the old world that induces this article, but the collections of specimens nearer home, being those which inhabit our own hemisphere and which can be obtained very chently, if we go about it in the right way. The Zoo is very deficient in typical Afmerican animals, save a fe

A GREAT DRY GOODS SMASH.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO ON HAND TO GET THE BARGAINS,

Ten carloads of fine Goods go on sale Monday at 7 a. m. And the sale will be great. We know that we are being criticized for selling fine goods for less than the price of trash. But let them talk. We are doing business to please the people and don't expect to make a fortune in a year. At 7 a.m., we will commence the sale with one lot of suits, worth \$3.50, for \$1.49; one lot of 35c Challis at 15c; one lot 75c Dress Silks at 39c; one lot \$1.50 Dress Silks at 71c; one lot Toilet Soap, worth 85c dozen, for 29c per dozen; one lot Tennis Suits, regular \$6, at \$2.50; 500 White Embroidered Flouncing at 22c, 23c and 26c; 1,000 yards Batiste at 5c; goods worth 18c.

800 BLAZERS AT 39 CENTS

Spool Thread at 20c per dozen, 500 dozen beautiful Silk Handkerchiefs at 15c, 21c, 23c, 26c and 29c; 150 dozen Gents' Scarfs, all good styles at less than half price. The W. B. Corset is the best Corset in styles at less than half price. The W. B. Corset is the best Corset in the United States. Come and get a pair. 15 pieces fine \$1.50 Henrietta at 99c. 10 pieces best \$2.25 Silks at \$1.09. 75 pieces beautiful Sateens at 15c only, worth 35c. 250 pieces 25c Batiste at 10c. 3,000 yards White Check Nainsook to 234c. 7,000 yards 81/4c Challis at 31/4c. 4,000 yards 42-inch fancy Dress Goods, sold regular at 25c, this lot will be sold at 81/4c. 400 fine Silk Umbrellas at \$1.19. 700 fine Silk Umbrellas at \$1.39. 175 fine Silk Umbrellas at \$2.49. 300 fine Silk Umbrellas at \$2.98. 97 fine Silk Umbrellas at \$3.64. Any of the above Umbrellas are very cheap at twice the money. Our big scoop in Umbrellas puts us out of reach of competition: 332 dozen \$1 Doylies at 49c.

TABLE LINEN MONDAY AT 7 A. M.

At 10c, 65c and \$1.10 that would be cheap for treble the money. One case White Bed Spreads at 59c. 1,500 Shirts in white and colored that are a little soiled for 50c on the dollar.

GINGHAMS. GINGHAMS. GINGHAMS.

We own over 60,000 yards Ginghams, and Monday the racket in this department will begin in great shape. We have made prices to close these out in a rush. Monday at 7 a. m. we will put on sale a regular \$3.50 Dress Silk at \$1.61. 4 cases more of those \$1 Silk Mulls at 31c.

BELTS, BELTS, BELTS, BELTS, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES,

The bargains offered by us this week will be the greatest offering of fine goods ever put on sale in the south. Come early and avoid being crowded, at 7 a. m.

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL ST.

THE ONLY FINE GOODS BARGAIN PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

me some special advantage over the ordinary rendet and observer.

While not specially wishing to nominate myself for the undertaking but simply making a suggestion and a willingness to carry it out, I would undertake and guarantee to deliver to the Zoo within eight or ten months between 300 and 400 of most of the apecimens mentioned in the foregoing, as denizens of the forests of Central and South America and that, too, at a cost not exceeding \$2,500. This would cover all cost to which the Zoo would be subjected.

My plan would embrace the employment of an experienced naturalist, to go with me, to care for the specimens as captured, doctoring their wounds, nurturing them in sickness and

My plan would embrace the employment of an experienced naturalist, to go with me, to care for the specimens as captured, doctoring their wounds, nurturing them in sickness and preparing them for safe and humane transportation. This feature is an all important one, as the experience of collectors is that from 40 to 50 per cent of the catches of wild animals are loss through death, either immediately after capture or in course of transportation. This arises from ignorance of their habits and wants, which are as various as their numerous species.

I have such a naturalist available at a reasonable figure, who is also a practicing surgeon, which would make him doubly valuable. He is an enthusiast upon this subject and an ardeat student had lover of natural history. He is also an amateur taxidermist, which would enable us to preserve all of the costlient specimens that might be lost through sickness, dispite all efforts to prevent it.

Besides, I should establish collecting centers, where the natives could bring their catches at stipulated times. For instance, I would have one at Belize, another at Garitemia Eity, another at Lake Nicaragua, another at Panama and one at the mouth of the Amazon. These points can be reached every two months, especially during the winter months—the best time for collecting and preserving the specimens.

I can make very liberal arrangements for my party and for pecimens with the steamers plying between New Orleans and these tropical countries. This will be a brief outline of my plan, with many minor details not necessary to here mention.

In an enterprise of this character that appeals to the pride of our people as well as their ambilion to do well whatever is undertaken, there are many plans of raising money that would not ordinarily be available. For instance each one of the six wards of the city might be placed in competition as to which could raise the largest contribution to the enterprise, in their own way and after any plan that might suggest itself. Dramatic and histronic enterta

ATKINSON FOR SPEAKER

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta Cour nounces for the Place. Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta county, who has just been renominated to the leg-islature from that county, was in Atlanta

on business yesterday in connection with the state democratic committee.

Mr. Atkinson is an avowed candidate for the speakership of the house, and when asked by a Constitution reporter about the

"Yes, I am in the race, and am receiving very encouraging reports from all parts of the state. I did not decide until a few days ago to enter the race, but having made days ago to enter the race, but having made up my mind I purpose to go in for success. I have not fairly got started yet, and really do not propose to actively interest myself in it for the present. Just now I am engaged in doing work for democratic success and have my hands full. This is my first consideration at all times, and from now on until the fall elections democratic success will be my chief object."

The announcement of Colonel Atkinses for speaker of the house increases the number spoken of for that position to five, as follows; W. H. Fleming, of Richmondi John T. Boifeuillet, of Bibb; Paul Trammell, of Whitfield; M. L. Mershon, of Glynn, and W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta.

THE LAST COUNTY TO ACT.

Campbell Puts) Off Her Selection of Delegates to the Last Moment.

Fairburn, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The democrats of Campbell county met hera today. Colonel Rush Irwin was elected the control of the Control of Rush Irwin was elected the control of the Control of Rush Irwin was elected to the South Senatorial district convention to convene as Newman July 28th: M. R. Foster, J. F. Golightly, J. L. Latham, F. H. Steed, John W. Hoskins, F. G. Suttles, W. C. Kiser, John Reeves, John C. Aderhold, Jr.; J. L. McWilliams, M. H. Collins and J. J. L. McWilliams, M. H. Collins and J. J. Lester. Campbell county is entitled to twelve votes in the convention. On motion of Colonel J. F. Golightly the delegates were instructed to vote for the choice of Coweta county, who is Hon. M. B. Pinson. Judge George Hillyer was then introduced to the convention and he spoke for one hour and forty minutes.

Hon. W. A. James, of Douglas county, was introduced after Judge Hillyer had finished his speech.

The democratic executive committee appointed Saturday, August 13th, as the time and mass meeting as the manner in which to elect delegates to the congressional convention to meet in Atlanta August 17th, By this action Campbell will be the last to act, and there may be bot times in old Campbell if none of the candidates have a majority by that time.

The DALTON ARGUS SOLO.